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VOL. X, NO. 10 | HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P. | NEW YORK, JUNE 3, 1900. | PRICE 2 CENTS.

SAW-DUST

Knocked Out of a Capitalist Penny-a-Liner.

John J. Ingalls' Stupidness, Trotted Out by "The Journal" as Weighty Arguments Against Socialism, Demolished by One to Whom "The Journal" Refused Space on the False Pretence of "Lack of Space," the Real Reason, Dishonesty.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The below was sent to the *New York Journal* as a refutation of an article by John J. Ingalls against Socialism, which the paper published. Of course, it was rejected. Had I written something in this vein: "Mr. Hearst: *The Journal* is the greatest comfort we have in our home. I wait for it every day, like a sweatheart for her lover. Those Socialists are crazy. What matters it whether your employees in California, or your newsboys in New York, kick against you. The greatest of men are kicked against; so are you," etc., etc.;—had I written in that vein, I guess there would have been no "lack of space" for me. But I ruled myself out of space because I wrote as follows:

The Fallacy of the Anti-Socialistic Argument.

John J. Ingalls, in his attempt to show the impossibility of Socialism (*New York Journal* of May 6, 1900), has thoroughly misrepresented the aims of Socialism, and its functions.

Socialism is not a scheme, that proposes as its main aim to have the Government own and operate railroads, telegraphs, etc., though under Socialism those functions would naturally pass into the hands of the Government.

Socialism simply proposes to give to the producing class the full product of their labor. The Socialist programme is not, as he says, "the forcible redistribution of the assets of society"; it is the lawful concentration of all industry into the hands of the people instead of in the hands of trusts and monopolies.

As to Mr. Ingalls' question, "How is the Government, being a pauper, to pay the value of the railroads to its present owners?" I would ask him: What was the price that Washington and his patriots paid King George for the United States? for King George was the owner of America, just as the millionaires of to-day own the railways.

We Socialists, who are Socialists and understand the economic question, do not point to the post-office as a sample of Socialism; on the contrary, the post-office is simply a business enterprise, where the Government, the capitalist Government, mind you, finds a place for its heelers and satellites as a reward for their services; where it robs the state in order to pay rascally rates to robbing railroad companies. That is not Socialism.

As to individuality, it is true and undeniable that "All the work of the human race since creation has been done by individuals, and progress has been greatest where man has been most free." Socialism would make man free; it would deliver him from the chains of wage-slavery. The crushing and grinding thought of the future would no longer occupy his mind, and he would devote his time more than ever to the accomplishment of his aims. It would strengthen his muscles, invigorate his brain, cheer up his mind, and he would be a free man, indeed.

The art of to-day displays no individuality. Hideous buildings fill the cities; everything is ugly, and the dirty fingermarks of Pluto cover every work of art.

And you point to galleries, museums, libraries, parks, hospitals, to show what capitalism does for the people! To hospitals, where the graduates practice on the poor in order, after they have learned their trade, to cure the rich! To libraries, half of them closed on hours when the working people have time which they can call their own! And then, how much cares a mechanic, after all, for reading after a hard day of grinding toil?

The same for your museums and art galleries.

Charitable institutions you have, where the directors need more salary than they give money to the poor!

And the very perfume of the flowers in the parks is poison in the nostrils of the tenement house occupants, when they think of their filthy abodes.

Capitalism means life for the capitalist, death and poverty for the workingman; moral degeneration for both. It means the survival of the beast in man.

Socialism means hope, individuality, morality, education, health, strength and liberty.

DOLE.

Ratification Meeting.

On Friday, the 8th instant, at 8 p. m., the Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York and vicinity will hold a ratification meeting at Cooper Union, with overflow, to ratify the Presidential nominations made by the National Convention, that will have just closed its sessions.

Many out-of-town delegates are expected to be present, and will address the meeting.

Come one, come all, to help fire the first gun of the Presidential campaign of 1900.

Arm and Hammer Pins.

Some Socialists prefer to show their colors by wearing the Arm and Hammer Pins. Some however, prefer the emblem. These pins look like gold—but they are not. They will look very well for a time, though, on the lapel of the coat; and when they begin to tarnish, they are so cheap you can throw them away at a time.

10 CENTS PER DOZEN.

INVITATION DECLINED.

A "University Settlement" Circular, and Answer by the General Secretary of the S. T. & T. A.

To the Presidents and Secretaries of the Trade Unions and Church, Economic, or Educational Reform Societies of New York, excepting partisan political bodies.

The undrsigned committee appointed at the meeting of May 9, to issue a call and formulate a plan for a delegated federated body of the labor organizations and reform societies of New York, hereby issue a call for such a meeting to convene in the Assembly Hall of the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street, Friday evening, May 25, at 8 o'clock.

It has been voted to invite to this meeting, besides those invited before, the presidents and secretaries of all the trade unions, and all the reform societies in New York city, except partisan political bodies.

You are, therefore, as president or secretary of your organization ex-officio invited to be present, or if you cannot come to send a substitute, that your organization may be represented.

At this meeting a definite plan will be presented. It is time for the labor unions and reform societies of New York to learn to act together. This movement is for action, not for mere discussion. We urge your presence, if you believe in action.

Signed,

A. J. BOULTON,	J. H. KELLEY,
W. E. BENTLEY,	ISAAC HOURWICH,
HENRY WHITE,	SAMUEL SEABURY,
JOHN H. DELANEY,	J. J. FOOTE,
D. B. VAN VLECK,	T. A. FULTON,
EDWARD W. BEMIS,	A. C. FISK,
W. D. P. BLISS,	J. W. SULLIVAN,
W. W. PASSAGE,	W. J. LONGHEAD,
BOLTON HALL,	S. D. MAYES,
E. J. THIMME.	J. R. COMMONS,
	Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS S. T. & L. A.
DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING,
2-6 New Reade Street.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1900.

Messrs. A. J. Boulton, and others, 184 Eldridge street, New York City.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received your above call. I agree with you that it is time for the Labor Unions to learn to act together. But I fail to see how action can proceed from a call made by the signers of the above.

Apart from some well-meaning but Utopianly inclined gentlemen, I find on the list of signers a number of names of people whose career in the Labor or Reform Movement has been every thing but beneficial to it.

Action implies unity of purpose. Unity of purpose implies unity of interests, and clearness of head capable of understanding such interests. There are no two men on your list of twenty signers who have the same interests; unless by "same interests" be understood the interest to humbug the working people: the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, whose now deceased paper *The Dawn*, used to have on its editorial page lengthy puffs of dealers in horoscopes, offering for a trifling consideration of five dollars to tell a man the kind of a looking woman he should marry; Mr. John H. Delaney, whom *The Unionist* recently convicted of playing loose and fast with the funds of Typographical Union No. 6, and whom that Union recently buried out of sight under an avalanche of adverse votes when running for the Presidency; Mr. E. J. Thimme, who, against his better knowledge, is squandering the funds of the drug clerks to obtain "remedial legislation;" Mr Henry White, who has shut his eyes to the fact that the label of his Union, intended to protect the garment-makers, was sold by officers of his own Union to sweat-shop bosses and to dealers in prison-made goods; Mr. Bolton Hall, so active only the other day in assisting an international labor crook, Edward McHugh, to "organize" the disorganization of the craft, and securing for the alleged "organization a swindler for treasurer, who speedily absconded with the Union's funds:—these, and not a few others, on your list of twenty names, may, and I doubt not, have that peculiar common interest above referred to, while the others are sufficiently uninformed to join them. But no action that is desirable can flow from efforts proceeding from such sources.

It is time for more than one thing. One of those things is that twaddle—whether well or ill intentioned—shall have no hearing; and, of all malodorous twaddle, the twaddle of "non-partisanism" is the worst. It savors of the corner grocery that is "non-partisan" enough to take in everybody's money. I am of the belief, gentleman, that you will find out, if you have not already found out, that the time has come, indeed, when some sense, not phrases, is needed.

For the reasons above stated, I must decline your invitation, feeling it wiser to reserve my energies for that twin organization—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Labor & Trade Alliance—which alone is organizing to a purpose.

I remain, yours, etc.,

WM. L. BROWER,
General Secretary of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Gold Arm and Hammer Scarf Pins.

And now we come to something more desirable—gold Arm and Hammer Scarf Pins. These pins are made of solid gold, and the design is the famous Arm and Hammer, which we have carried aloft in many a gallant fight with the Capitalists and the Kangaroos. Very neat for the tie.

And this is where the women come in. Summer is nearly here, and with summer comes that classic thing of beauty and joy forever—the shirt waist. This year the shirt waist will be dazzling with tucks, and cords, and folds and hems galore, but it will be more dazzling if one of these Arm and Hammer Gold Pins is used to ornament it.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

A PYRAMID POISED UPON ITS APEX.

It is visionary to imagine that the capitalist system can last. It breaks ist own back.

Along with the periodical crises and their permanent manifestations, along with the recurring periods of overproduction and their accompaniments of loss of wealth and waste of force, overproduction increases steadily, becomes chronic, and human forces permanently go to waste.

The revolution in the machinery of production goes on uninterrupted; he fields that it invades are ever more numerous; year after year new branches of industry, new fields are conquered by capitalist large production; and, consequently, the productivity of labor grows incessantly, and at an ever-increasing rate. Simultaneously with this, the accumulation of new capital proceeds without interruption. The intenser the exploitation of he single laborer and the larger the number of the exploited toilers, the larger also grows the quantity of the surplus and the mass of wealth that the capitalist class can lay by and apply as capital. It is, consequently, not given to the capitalist system to remain stationary; its constant expansion and the constant expansion of its markets are matters of life and death to it; for it to stand still is to die.

Capitalism's Giddy Whirl.

While formerly, in the days of handicraft and of the small farmers' system, the country produced year in year out a quantity of wealth which, as a rule, increased only with the increase of population; the capitalist system, on the contrary, is, from the start, predicated upon an incessant increase of production; every stoppage denotes a social distemper, that is all the more painful and unbearable in proportion to its length. Together with the periodical incentives to increase production, brought on by the periodical extensions of the markets, there is a permanent pressure upon production to stretch itself out, that is inherent in the capitalist system of production itself, and which, instead of being brought on by the extension of the markets, compels the latter to be pushed ever further.

But there is a limit to this extension of the markets; during the last twenty years it has not been accompanied with the favorable results of former times; true enough, the markets are extended ever more; but while, on the one hand, the tendency of production is to increase at an ever quicker pace, on the other hand, the extension of the markets is accomplished at an ever slower pace.

True enough, again, the field over which capitalist production can extend itself is immense; it leaps over all local and national boundaries; it has the whole globe for its potential market. But capitalism has virtually reduced the size of the globe. Only a hundred years ago, the market for capitalist industry was comparatively limited, and was almost wholly monopolized by England. But such was the activity and vigor of the capitalists, their aiders and abettors, and so gigantic was the means at their disposal, that since then almost all countries on earth have been forced open, not by the products of England alone, but by those of all capitalist nations, so that, to-day, there are hardly any other markets left to be opened, except such from which there is little else to be fetched besides fevers and blows.

Self-Throttling Capitalism.

The wonderful development of transportations renders from year to year a completer exploitation of the market possible; but this tendency is counteracted by the circumstance that the market steadily undergoes a change in those very countries whose population has reached a certain degree of civilization. Everywhere the introduction of the goods of capitalist large production extinguishes the domestic sysem of production, and tarnsforms the industrial and agricultural workers into proletarians. This transformation produces two important results in all the markets that are counted upon to absorb the surplus products of capitalist industry: first, it lowers the purchasing power of the population, and thereby counteracts the effect of the extension of the market; and secondly, and more important than the first, it lays there the foundation for the establishment of the capitalist sytem of production by calling into existence the class of the proletariat, a class that did not previously exist in such localities. Thus capitalist large production digs its own grave. From a certain point onward in its development, every new extension of the market is tantamount to conjuring up a new competitor. At present, capitalist large production in the United States, which is not quite a generation old, is engaged not only in the work of freeing itself from its European competitor, but in a frantic endeavor to seize upon the market of the whole American continent, and to extend to the antipodes; the still more youthful capitalist industry of Russia has started in to be the sole purveyor of the whole extensive territory owned by Russia in Europe and Asia; the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia are developing into industrial states, that sooner or later will be able, industrialy, to supply their own wants; in short, the moment is drawing near when the markets of the industrial countries can no longer be extended, and will begin to contract. The moment this effect shall begin to be felt, it will be the signal for the wholesale bankruptcy of capitalist society—a cataclysm which, unless forestalled by the Social Revolution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, will engulf the world.

For some time past the extension of the market has not held pace with the requirements of capitalist production; the latter is, consequently, more and more hampered, and finds it increasingly difficult to develop fully he productive powers that it possesses. The intervals of strong industrial activity become ever shorter; the length of the crises becomes ever longer, until these virtually become continuous—overproduction becomes daily more and more a permanent feature of the present system.

Elements of Danger.

Hence the quantity of the means of production, that can either not be sufficiently turned to use, or is forced to remain wholly unused, is on the increase; the quantity of wealth, that goes to waste, accumulates more and more; the quantity of labor power, compelled to lie idle becomes ever more appalling. Under this last head do not only belong the swarms of the unemployed, who are rapidly growing into a threatening social danger. Under it must be numbered also first, that ever increasing crew of social parasites, who, finding all the avenues of productive work closed to them, try to eke out a miserable existence through a variety of ocupations, most of which are wholly superrfluous, and not a few injurious to health—such as the small middle-men, peddlers, saloon-keepers, agents, drummers, pimps, etc., etc., second, that stupendous lump of humanity, that may be designated as the SLUMS from the physical abodes of some of, and mental abodes of all, its members—such as the cheats and swindlers of high and low degree, the well and the poorly clad criminals, the prostitutes for a living in "upper" as well as lower ranks of the social body, together with their innumerable dependents for existence; third, the swarms of those who fasten upon the possessing classes in the capacity of "professional" and personal servants—such as butlers, lackeys, footmen, coachmen, "chefs," private watchmen, maids, etc., etc., and no inconsiderable number of lawyers, physicians, secretaries, "tutors," and others of like stripe; finally, the increasing army of capitalism, generally known by the name of "Pinkertons," and which would have been a social impossibility were it not for the existing overproduction that has rendered so many arms unneccessary for industrial purposes. Capitalist society has begun to smother in its own superfluities; it has reached the point where it is unable to promote the furher and fuller development of the productive forces which it has called ino being; lest it fall to pieces, it is bound to consign to idleness an ever larger quantity of productive forces, and to allow the wasteful squandering of an ever larger quantity of products.

Capitalism's Mission at End.

The introduction of the capitalist system, i. e., the substitution of small production, where the implements of labor were the property of the individual workers, with capitalist large production, where the implements of labor became the private property of a few individuals, and whose workmen were turned into propertiless proletarians, was the means whereby the productive powers of labor were to be increased prodigiously and were to be emancipated from the narrow bonds that fettered them under the system of small production, both in industry and agriculture. To carry this out was the historic mission of the capitalist class. It did its work by inflicting untold sufferings upon the masses of human beings which it expropriated and exploited; but it filled its mission. It was as fully a historic necessity as the two corner-stones upon which it rose: first, production of merchandse, i. e., the system of production for sale; and second, the private ownership of the implements of labor.

But, however necessary both the capitalist system and its foundations were once upon a time, they are no longer necessary to-day. The functions of the capitalist class devolve ever more upon paid employees; the large majority of capitalists have now nothing else to do but to consume what others produce; the capitalist is to-day as superfluous a being as the feudal lord had become a hundred years ago.

Nay more, the same as the feudal lord, a hundred years ago so has the capitalist of to-day become a hindrance to the further development of mankind. Private ownership in the implements of labor has long ceased to secure to each producer the product of his labor, and to guarantee him his freedom. To-day, on the contrary, society is rapidly drifting to the point where the whole population of capitalist nations will be deprived of both property and freedom. Thus, what was once the foundation of society itself, the means, originally intended to stimulate the development of the productive powers that were latent in society, have now turned into a master key that forces society, in an ever increasing degree, to squander and waste its productive powers. Thus, the system of private property in the instruments of production has wholly lost its original character; it has become a curse, not only to the small producer, but to the whole of society; instead of being a spur to social devlopment, it has become the cause of social decline and impending bankruptcy.

The Issue of the Day.

To-day there is no longer any question as to whether or not the system of private ownership in the means of production shall be maintained; its downfall is certain. The only question to be answered is this: *"Shall the system of private ownership in the means of production be allowed to pull society with itself down into the abyss; or shall society shake off that baneful burden, place it together with the implements of production in the hands of the people, to be operated collectively, for use and not for profit, and then, free and refreshed, resume the path of progress, which the evolutionary law prescribes to it?*

Such is the question and such the alternative. Our generation stands where the roads fork. One path leads, through ruin, back to barbarism; the other leads onward to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

All political parties in the United States, with one exception, drive us on to the former, the Socialist Labor Party points the way to the other road.

"WHINE" SONG.

Stage Directions Up to Modern Political Requirements—Interesting Biographical Sketches.

BOSTON, MASS., May 28.—A. H. Bullen in his excellent collection of old plays points out a stage direction which reads: "Exeunt, saying anything." That is what the Debsites are doing. They are what the Debsites are doing. They are rushing off the political stage and they are shouting any old thing. Some two weeks ago Carey came to Lynn and spoke before the branch there and attempted to persuade it to throw down and repudiate the intolerant National Committee which refused to submit to the Dick Turpin "fusion" methods of Mr. Hilquit et al. A drunken man, in that wise way that drunken men sometimes have, wished to shake hands with James. He was referred to the chairman of the meeting and so James shook hands by proxy. When the man left, Carey arose and said: "See the effects of our present system. There is a man with the heart of a savior, and yet he may die in the gutter unless we do something for him. We must broaden out and reclaim such men. Were we to pursue the correct tactics that man might be as good, aye, as HOLY as we are."

Carey's Living.

We had some legal complications in the Party and the lawyer whom we consulted is a member of the Great and General Court. In conversation he asked what Carey did for a living. None of us knew. "Well," he said, "I have asked him several times and I have not yet found out. I said to him 'Carey, what is your business?' He looked up and replied, 'Why, I have my salary here.' 'But you have only been here a year. What did you do before that?' 'I was organizing the S. D. P.' 'But the S. D. P. is only a few years old. Haven't you any trade or profession?' He hesitated and stumbled for a moment and then he said, 'O yes, I have always been a public lecturer.'" James never made sole-leather of his hands through hard work, but he did work at heel-dinking for some few hours in each year, and before a working class audience he is accustomed to refer proudly to it. When he was talking to this "respectable middle class leach and lawyer he was ashamed of his past bad record of having earned a few honest dollars.

Labor Defending Its Employer.

He is like a bubble—a combination of soap and wind—and when a chilling wind of adversity strikes him he contracts and is soon nothing but a sputter. He played the "socialist" as long as he could, but the force of circumstances has been too much for him. The trades union leaders do not want any more of it, and James gives them no more. The small traders want no more of it and, as they elected him, they will have no more. His most brazen utterance was on the matter of the union printing. "There is no fear of extremists in the typographical trade. They (the union members not the extremists) have always been conservative in their demands and HAVE DEFENDED THE RIGHTS OF THEIR EMPLOYERS." His words stand undenied because they were undeniable. That is the real Carey, the one whom we have hung up like a crow in a corn field.

The Coward Carey.

Carey's rank cowardice and ignorance caused him to receive a sound drubbing in the Great and General Court the other day. He had made the assertion that it was detrimental to the morality of children to herd them in factories. One of the other members arose and denied that the company of mill operatives was not fit for children, and that any one who would say such a thing was a disgrace to the mother that bore him. Carey then retracted his statement. If it was true, then he is a coward: if it was false, in the first place, then he was guilty of criminal defamation. The fact of the whole matter is that the sexual morality in industrial towns is bad. The children neither understand physical nor ethical standards, and it is impossible that it should be otherwise. A salacious mind like Carey's naturally gravitates to this side of the question; but when a staunch upholder of capitalism, with all its filth and degradation, defends what he is pleased to term the morality of the working class, Carey caves in.

The end has come in so far as Carey is concerned. He has been used, and now he can sit down for the rest of his life, and tell how he was abused. His cough, his whine, his libidinousness, his treachery, his self-conceit, his political sponging—"Exeunt, saying anything."

S. S.

Reception to National Delegates.

The Entertainment Committee for the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the National Convention on Sunday, June 3, at Grand Central Palace Roof Garden, met at the headquarters of the 14th Assembly District, S. L. P., 177 First Avenue, Manhattan. The following details were agreed upon:

The entertainment will begin at 5 p. m. with a vaudeville performance, for which the following high class professional talent has been engaged:

Chas. Kenna, Eccentric Singing and Talking Comedian.

Craword Sisters, Refined and Artistic Singing and Dancing Specialty and Character Change Artists.

Lawrence Crane, Comedy Magician.

Swan and O'Day, Black Face Singing and Talking Comedians and Buck Dancers.

Borani Brothers, the disappearing demons.

The Musical Director will be Professor Fred. Stansfield.

The Scandinavian Singing Society will also take part in the Entertainment.

The performance will be given in the glass-covered Palm Garden. The vaudeville program will be followed by a Dance at 8 p. m.

It was found neccessary to print 5,000 more tickets, the price of which will be 25 cents; no hat checks. Tickets can be purchased at the following places: DAILY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Reade street, *Abendblatt* office, 9 Rutger street, *Pravda*, 414 East Seventy-first street, and in all the Party headquarters. (See list elsewhere.)

Refreshments wil be sold at city prices.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

"PERPLEXING."

Easy Way the Uninformed Dispose of Social Question.

David Lubin's New Book, "Let There Be Light," Being Reviewed by a Holyoke Capitalist Paper, Is Dismissed with the Complacent Observation that "The Social Question Becomes Ever More Perplexing"—The Editor Is Answered by a Socialist.

EDITOR HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT.—In your review of David Lubin's new book, "Let There Be Light," you say the social question becomes ever more "perplexing." No doubt, Mr. Editor, if any of your readers should come into your composing room and see one of your type plates ready for the press, they would say, how perplexing all that looks; all the letters standing on their heads, as it were, looking in the opposite direction to which the reader is accustomed to seeing them in print. It is different with printers; they can read them without difficulty both ways. This is exactly true with the social question. People find it perplexing becausee they have not mastered the art of looking at it from opposite directions. It requires study to understand the printers' type, and it requires study to understand the social question. The social question affects our every action in life, our success, our failure, our happiness, our miseries, in fact our whole existence. It is well, therefore, that every thinking man or woman should try and comprehend what the social question really amounts to. It is wrong to think that any individual, whatever his or her position in life may be, is so insignificant or important as to be a whole world to himself. Every human life is an important and necessary unit in the general organization of society. The whole body governs the action of the units, and the units give life to the whole body. Society, being an organism, develops continually and irresistibly. To understand this growth is to understand the social question, as the gardener understands the growth of his plants, he understands botany.

Ignoramuses may dwarf the growth of plants, but cannot destroy vegetation; so the ignoramus may dwarf the growth of society, but cannot prevent its regeneration.

The gardener, by his knowledge of botvelops continually and irresistibly. To any, may assist to beautify his plants; and so the wise statesman, by his knowledge of the social question, may benefit society in its development towards a higher standard. The wise gardener does not expect his plants to grow all alike in beauty or strength, but he can, and does give them all a chance to develop the best there is inherent in them. So with the wise statesman; he does not expect equality, but he would give all a chance to develop the best there is inherent in them. Socialists say, if ten men working co-operatively together accomplish more than ten men employed as individuals all working separately, then a thousand men working together cooperatively, will accomplish just so much more in proportion. Consequently, each one will be richer than if every one worked separately on his own account. But to work a thousand men together requires altogether a different system of work and different tools to work with, and, above all, it requires discipline and suborination of the individual. This does not mean the loss of individuality, no more than a man loses his individuality when he takes a wife for a partner. The individuality of the child can be developed under the strictest family discipline. Socialists can plainly see that our present system of production and distribution is moving, or rather developing, in a way that fills many people with alarm for the future; and right they are. The present system lifts to the highest pinnacle of wealth a few, and leaves the many a few doors removed from despair. The present system piles wealth upon wealth, even without the consent of the owners, and keeps on piling it up even after their death, as has been so well shown in the case of the Pullman estate, which doubled in value while the administrators were settling up the estate upon the legatees. History is so filled with the examples of the rise and fall of nations that it would be well for this most fortunate nation of all nations to look well into the social question and give it due consideration or history will repeat itself.

The rich of the country play no important or necessary part in the general forward movement of the world. They at best act as leeches upon the body, and when too numerous or too fat, become dangerous. It is the masses of the people who are the real life of a nation and its motive power for good. Emie Zola, in his latest great novel, "Fruitful," illustrates this point remarkably well, and he justly observes that all great movements in the world's history have the masses of the people behind them, as their motive force; and he also predicts a great future for society when all are upon an equal basis, and are given a chance to live and be fruitful in the real sense of the word.

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

When grasping tyranny offends,
Or angry bigots frown;
When rulers plot, for selfish ends,
To keep the nations down;
When statesmen form unholy league
To drive the world to war;
When Knaves in palaces intrigue
For ribbons or a star—
We raise our heads, survey their deeds,
And cheerily reply,
"Grub, little moles, grub under ground,
There's sunshine in the sky."

—MACKAY.

SLOWLY INDOCTRINATING.

A comparison of the reports from Europe on Court festivals, found in our up-to-date American capitalist press--dailies and magazines—with the reports of similar events that found their way some ninety years ago in *Nile's Register*, furnish much food for thought.

Ninety years ago, such reports were given either in a strictly reportorial vein, so strict that one could easily read between the lines: "No comment needed"; or short commentaries were added in the vein of "No comment needed." Those reports were written in a way to contrast European extravagance with American simplicity; monarchic lavishness with Republican austerity; the absurd, wrongful waste by exploiters in Europe of wealth, ground by them from the toilers there, with the frugality prevalent in America, where exploitation had not yet risen above the horizon, and where the masses still enjoyed the product of their labor; they were meant to contrast the idleness, shocking and preposterous, of the European ruling class, with the activity and industry of the American. Of such nature were the then reports of European courtly festivals.

All that has changed. The reports of such occurrences, now spread before the eyes of the American public, breathe the breath of admiration; they are intended to suggest emulation. In Berlin, for instance, the coming of age of a boy, physically and mentally the inferior of hundreds of thousands of others in the empire, was made the occasion for unparalleled festivals: the "Crown Prince was declared to have reached manhood." Now, not only did our papers go into all the nauseating details of that Punch and Judy show, but, like the culminating fanfarre of an orchestra, they all wound up with the announcement that "the Emperor and Empress have gone to the baths on a vacation, to recuperate from the efforts of the feasts"; and this was stated as a proper thing to do.

How times have changed! Our idle ruling class, whose life is one series of "vacations," each next intended as a "recuperation from the efforts" of the preceding one, are also having their "vacations" and "recuperations" announced and dilated on in the papers. Home critics have here and there commented on these "vacations" and "recuperations"; the masses must be rendered impervious to such criticisms. It is the ruling, the idle class, whose needs a capitalist nation caters after. As now America has become a capitalist nation, with its "vacations" and "recuperations"-needing loafers, the conduct of a European Emperor, lolling on sofas, at "a bath" to recuperate from his efforts in lolling on a balcony, while a "monster tattoo" is being played for him, becomes a matter that the American toilers' eyes and ears and minds must become familiar with, as proper things, lest they "ask too many impertinent questions."

Urge on the approach and keep alive THE DAILY PEOPLE that, like a good, strong broom, will sweep such filthy cobwebs away.

BLACKMAIL.

The cry has gone out in this state against the "Ice Trust Kings," the "Ice Trust Octupus" that proposes to monopolize "an article of necessity with the poor"; the Governor contemplates calling a special Grand Jury to "investigate the crime"; the Attorney General has decided to bring suit to revoke the charter of the "law-breaking concern"; and last, not least, a portion of the press is hysterical and delirious with headlines condemnatory of the "Robber Barons," who would "traffick on the needs of the poor," who "utilize their political offices to extort wealth from the poor by establishing grinding monopolies," etc., etc.

That all that is said against this latest Tammany piece of iniquity is just, no one will doubt. And yet, the outcry, as conducted, and by those who conduct it, and for the purpose that it is conducted, is as iniquitous, if not more so than the iniquity itself that it is decrying. It is nothing but blackmail, political as well as economic.

Ice surely is not more needed by life than flour and food generally; ice surely is not so essential to the poor, the displaced, the work-hunting workers, than railroad transportation; and so on. All these are monopolized, trustified, rendered scourges to the wage-earners, to the masses, to the working-class, as much, if not more so, than this Ice Trust; and what is more, political omces have been essential to the getting up of these rapacious monsters. Is there any outcry against them and their owners and promoters? No!

Why not?

These trusts are owned by all the capitalists—those now doing the "indignation act" and those against whom the "indignation act" is being done. The present outcry is at all points like the cry of "Stop thief," meant to call public attention away from heinous political and economic iniquities, committed by the combined capitalist class, by fastening public attention upon one crime committed by one set only of the criminal capitalist class, and thus gain safety for CAPITALIST CRIME.

It means more. It means an attempt on the part of the outs, those capitalists who were not let into the scheme and the prospective profits, to blackmail their way in.

Finally, it means political blackmail. The Republican Party, reeking from head to foot with the blood of the wage-earning class, squeezed out of them by fection, is attempting to ingratiate it-Monopoly in its various stages of perself with the public at the expense of Tammany or the Democratic Party, which is just trying some little trust game of its own.

The intellectual chaff may be carried off its feet by the storm raised by the Republican Trust Barons; the intelligent will see through the game, and, wielding the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. ballot, hit both sets over the head next November.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

A few Sundays ago some pen in the local *Sunday Call* office ran amuck, and drew up a beauteous arraignment of Socialism, under the heading of "Weakness of Socialism." Among the numerous pen blossoms in that article there is the following little floret, far more malodorous than all the others, even more than a triple extract of Lister's Flower City Kid Works, of Newark, N. J., Balbrach's and the canal. Here it is:

It would seem as though the only way to improve the present social conditions is to reform them gradually from within.

From within!

With a little stretch of the imagination we might improve our knowledge, not by study of a book and then doing some thinking. Nay! That would be "from without"; but by seting up a thought on a gray-matter linotype, getting a matrix out of the spinal cord, using some ink out of the spleen, paper from the liver, a kidney perfecting press, cardboard and binder's material from the stomach, electric power out of the lungs, and a stitcher out of a pain in the neck. Then you will have improved your knowledge "FROM WITHIN." Perhaps the motorman who ran the pen afore-mentioned talks inwardly to himself, and thus talking "from within" talks from within his hat. Who knows?

As well say that a watch is best repaired by leaving it intact and repairing from within, or that cholera is best cured from within.

Perhaps a patient has within himself an anti-microbe mine and a miniature chemical factory for making various chemical compounds, never found in an unmedicated human body.

As well advise a baker to stop using yeast or baking powder, and let his dough rise "from within." Or, better yet, to discountenance the use of any ingredient except wind, and bake THAT from within. Boiled or baked wind at five cents per thirty-two pages, a la *Sunday Call*.

It is significant enough to note that Ingalls used a similar expression in an attack on Socialism that very same Sunday (*New York Join-all*). From within, the slogan of the Kangs!

The Kangaroo Coney Island "barker" yells "bore from within"! The genteel capitalist "business man" yells "Reform from within"! The dog of bourgeos society barks "Reform from within"! The dog's tail wags with loud and clear, beer-bespangled voice, "Bore from within"!

The fact is, FROM within" should read "FOR within", with the adjunct phrase, "the pocket." Then we can get at the bottom of the thing, namely, "Bore for within the pocket," and "Reform for within the pocket." What?—per cent, dividends, profit.

The other blossom that may excite admiration is this:

No other method gives any promise of success. Yet, though there is little hope in Socialism as such, the Socialistic movement serves a most useful purpose. It offers a safe and convenient escape valve for the dreamers and impracticable reformers of the community. But better yet, it brings to light the existence of many abuses, and thereby helps to arouse a public opinion that will remedy them. The value of Socialism, indeed, iles not in what it succeeds in doing, but in what it inspires the community to do. It is a social irritant, whose disagreeable presence can only be removed by the removal of the causes that produce it.

In total contradiction to the fake "Reform from within" and proving its worthlessness and its mission as a good (?) fake. So the "boring from without" (if we may use the term) of the S. L. P. is what the capitalist class is in need of, what it must have, before it can reform from within!

And mark this well, *Sunday Call*, and all the rest of ye, the S. L. P. knows well that ye are making the attempt to get ready for THE DAILY PEOPLE. Rest assured. THE DAILY PEOPLE no doubt WILL inspire the community, by means of its rendering Socialism intelligible to the community, and in this way the S. L. P. will remove the disagreeable presence of a capitalist class, including the causes that have produced and kept that class in power. Throw your fits, dim the issue, if you can, Socialism in a Socialist Republic, ushered in by the Socialist Labor Party, is as certainly within reach as the United States of America was within reach of the thirteen colonies one hundred and twenty odd years ago.

HARRY W. RACHEL.

Boston Daily People Meeting.

BOSTON, May 28.—The meeting held under the auspices of Section Boston, on May 20, in aid of the Daily People Fund, was unquestionably the best Socialist meeting ever held in the city of Boston.

The success of the undertaking was not only due to the co-operation and aid of the Karl Marx Club, an organization of our German comrades, and the Scandinavian Socalist Club, composed of the Swedish comrades, but also from the fact that the speaker on this occasion was Daniel De Leon, of New York, who had not been heard in Boston for several years.

Never was there a more significant manifestationof the true inwardness of the Debsites and Kangaroos. Scarcely had the announcement been made that De Leon would lecture in Boston on May 20 than the forces of re-action set to work to prevent the lecture being delivered, or, failing that, to injure the attendance at the meeting should they not accomplish their original design. Rumors were started that De Leon dare not come to Boston, as it was alleged that he feared arrest at the instigation of an individual who had taken offence at certain statements in the Party organ. At first no attention was paid to these reports, but as the day of the meting drew near, and some of those who desired to hear the lecture became somewhat perturbed at these persistent rumors, the Central Committee decided to simply "call" this bluff, and therupon inserted a notice n the papers advertising the meeting, and informing the public that due preparations had been made to prevent the public from being annoyed or embarrassed by any delay or postponement of the lecture. The re-actionists, becoming aware that thir bluff could not prevent the lecture being held, quickly subsided, though desperate efforts were made on the part of their New York brethren to prevent De Leon leaving that city.

The meeting was held on schedule time, and was a rousing success. The short musical programme provided served to draw forth enthusiastic demonstrations of approval, the piano solo by Mrs. Dunlap and the excellent and spirited singing of the Karl Marx Chorus and the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Chorus evoking loud and persistent applause. When theh speaker was finally introduced, the audience, which crowded the spacious hall to the doors, broke into loud and prolonged applause, which culminated in three rousing cheers.

The lecture was stenographically reported, and will be ready for publication in the Party press shortly.

A substantial sum was realized for the Daily People Fund, which will be turned over to the committee as soon as returns arer completed.

But one of the loca papers had any report of the lecture, although tickets were sent to every paper in the city, which merely serves to demonstrate that the Socialist Labor Party is the only Party feared by the capitalist class and is agents. Had it been a 'Socialist" meeting of the heterogeneous Debesrie, not less than a half column would have been given, with illustrations, etc.

A corporal's guard of Kangaroos, assisted by one lone Debsite, endeavored to ask questions at the close of the lecture, but merely succeeded in drawing upon themselves well merited ridicule and laughter, their queries being of a character which can only be described as inane.

The moral effect of this meeting has been far-reaching, and the affair altogether was an eye-opener for those croakers who have been deploring the so-called "split" in the Party, as the result was to show up the few disturbers in their true character of re-actionists, who do not belong in the ranks of a revolutionary party.

C.

Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons.

We have just received from the manufacturer FIVE THOUSAND of these well-known buttons. The Party's emblem, the Arm and Hammer, appears in white and black over the initials "S. L. P." The background is a brilliant red. It is these buttons that always have such a depressing effect on Samuel Gompers and the other high cockalorums of the fakir brigade.

25 CENTS PER DOZEN.

PEN PICTURES.

The Middle-of-the-Roaders' Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20.—There was a gathering of the mentally halt, lame and blind in this city last week that, for total absence of any single redeeming ray of sense was unique.

There was the "gentleman from Mississippi," who gave us to understand, with all the emphasis carried by a voice issuing from the bull throat of a six-foot-fourer, that he was a "mule killer and nigger beater." Likewise did he impart the information that "We mule killers and nigger beaters could read writin', and ef we cain't read writin', we kin talk it."

He was ably assisted by "Bloody Bridles" Waite, who, during the course of his remarks, choked on his false teeth. Then there was Ignatius Donnelly—"Little Ig."—with his tale of failure and trickery, which ran something like this: "If Mr. Bryan had an inch less jaw, and the inch placed right at his temples, he would do better. . . . Why, my, when Mr. Bryan came to St Paul in '96, I asked him to treat us right: IF THERE WERE ANY OFFICES TO BE DIVIDED, WHY, MAKE A FAIR DIVISION. But the Democrats did not."

Then did Ignatius run on at great length to tell the assembled decadents that it was treachery that disrupted the People's party, "but, thank God, I had no hand in it."

This from the same Donnelly who in 1888 accepted the nomination for Governor from Minnesota from the United Labor Party, and then, when it was too late to file another nomination, pulled out and stumped the state for Merriam, now director of the census, the Minnesota bower of Mark Hanna, at $125 per day. I could hark back to '94, and remember Ig. as standing for fusion with the Dems., and see him in '96 stumping for Bryan. Also could I remember one night in '94 when, in Minneapolis, he offered me the job of Reading Clerk in the Minnesota Legislature, provided I would "swing" the Hennepin County delegation at the state convention to his son-in-law, a Democrat. To hear talk of 'treachery' from Donnelly was like listening to Judas Iscariot talking of his fealty.

Then there was "Calamity" Weller, with his talk of getting the "business men of the East" to support the People's party. With a "gentleman from Arkansas" going him one better with the statement that "we could get the workingmen." To look out over the "convention" was to look at a graveyard whose inmates had risen to croak.

Whiskers there were of all sorts and styles; talk there was of all sorts and kinds; motions galore, filled in with a few scraps that made the whole one overgrown freak show that should have been captured and put on exhibition.

The candidates nominated are certainly represenative of the crowd. Wharton Barker, whose main stock in trade is the expression "What do you think of that?" A believer in "expansion along meridians of longitude and not along parallels of latitude; a dry-as-dust iceberg, who would freeze a ghost when he speaks; and Donnely, a believer in any old thing, still showing some of his old ability to tell jokes, but in a senile fashion. "Ichabod" was written in box-car letters all over them. To name their candidates is sufficient as a picture of the composite collection. The air of the convention was heavy with the mustiness of antiquity and the smell that attaches to funerals. This gathering was ridiculous, yet pathetic, in that it seemed to be a collection of men, long since dead, trying to ape the living. And the atmosphere was symbolic.

It was, in the main, a gathering of the unfit, the relics of a class practically extinct, the meanest class this or any other land has ever known—the small farmer and the little shop-keeper. Ignorant, yet crafty with the craftiness of the ignorant; cruel, oh, so cruel, yet unconscious of their cruelty; living circumscribed lives; toiling early and late to get to the top, yet ever beaten back; suspicious and cunning with the cunning of the barbarian; brutal to their help, but, if anything, more brutal to themselves. It is well that they go, never to return.

In their blind eagerness to do something, they know not what, to save themselves as a class, they necessarily fall an easy prey to the sharper and shyster. Of themselves they can do nothing, therefore do they turn to leaders (?), and they had them in plenty. Without the leaders they would be lost. Sitting watching them one could see the easy way they were being manipulated, and could but smile at their eagerness to be played.

The manipulators were of two kinds: the Howard-Parker outfit, who wanted a "rousing speaker" nominated for President, and made themselves more ridiculous than the older element by mouthing radicalism and reaction at one and the same time; and the Barker-Crowe crowd, who stuck consistently to a hopelessly reactionary style of argument, and aped the living far less than the Howard-Parker gang did. The why and wherefore of the two factions is rather senseless unless it is known that those in attendance needed guidance, and a guide was at hand, in the shape of Dr. Crowe, of Alabama.

The Populists of the North and West are in the habit of setting their sails to Democratic winds; in the South, though, they set them to Republican winds. The convention meeting in Cincinnati came from the South. Stick a pin there.

In Sioux Falls the Pops came from the North and West. Stick another pin here.

Sioux Falls endorses, or nominates, Bryan, the Democrat; the expenses of the delegates are paid by the Dems. Cincinnati nominates Barker and Donnelly, both Republicans, and Hanna paid the freight. Howard-Parker had the pull, so far as votes went, and Howard would have been nominated if Donnelly, who twelve years ago worked for Hanna's man, Merriam, had not cast his forty-eight votes for Hanna's man Barker.

The middle class hates the big capitalist class; they are being wiped out by that class, yet, to move at all, they must have as leaders men in the pay of those who crush them.

Hanna fears that hard times are coming, and knows that if at election time the panic has arrived, his man McKinley's name is Dennis, spelled in seventeen ways. He has a tentative candidate already in the field in the person of Dewey, whom Hanna professes to laugh at, yet who is boomed more by the Hanna papers in this state than any other set.

The Dems, having swallowed the Pops in '96, thought they had clear sailing this time, but Markus got a move on himself, and has an overgrown case of Populism on his side.

Great is the verdancy of the small farmer and "mule killer and nigger beater." No doubt many of them at Cincinnati thought themselves as important as their whiskers were large, but they were but pawns in the game, and the game was played by their nightmare, the trusts.

As a convention the affair was a beauty; the newspaper men ran it from the stage, the man with "dough" from the floor. As a pitiable spectacle of imbecility tempered with obstinacy it drew tears; as a whole it was a joke, yet a ghastly one. It began with talk of Debs; it ended with lamentations that he was not endorsed. The Indianapolis convention (?), harmonious as it was, was remarkable for its effeminacy and hysteria. The Cincinnati convention was a mill pond so far as any storms of emotion were concerned, yet both were animated by the same idea—the glorification of Debs. The weeping men and stern-faced women of Indianapolis achieved their end; the crowd in Cincinnati were overcome by the seductive rattle of the "bones" of Hanna, and, with one tearful sigh, placed as a sacrifice on the political alter, not their well-beloved 'Gene, but their greatest curiosity and their best combination of clown and knave, Barker and Donnelly.

In the words of "Calamity" Weller, "When the ides of Novemebr roll around once more, and the scyth of the voter cuts the heads off the wheat, we shall see the Populist party and its candidates enshrined in the minds and hearts of the common people"—as a memory.

ARTHUR KEEP.

Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons for Women.

With quite pleasant frequency there have reached us requests for Arm and Hammer Buttons that can be attached to a woman's jacket, or coat or waist. In this last invoice a number of "Pin Buttons," as we technically call them, were included. They will look well on your wife, your daughter or your sweetheart.

25 CENTS PER DOZEN.

Arm and Hammer Gold Rings.

The proletariat manufactures all the luxuries of life; why shouldn't we wear a few of them? To be sure, a ring isn't much of a luxury, but all the same these Arm and Hammer Gold Rings are neat and serviceable and 18-carats fine. The purchasers are always satisfied. Send a piece of stiff paper that just slips over the knuckle of the finger on which you wish to wear the ring, or get from a jeweller the size of the ring required.

$1.75 EACH.

What the Machines Are Saying.

[*Written for* THE PEOPLE, *with apologies to* MR. EARNEST CROSBY, *by* WALTER J. LACY, *Jacksonville, Ill.*

This is the Age of Machinery
(Science and invention).
Mr. Wage-Slave, to this fact
I wish to call your attention.

It is with pity and sorrow—
There is no cause for egotism—
By the way I am used and abused
Under capitalism.

In every branch of industry
I can be found—
Manufacture, agriculture—everywhere
Above and under ground.

With my introduction, the powers of
Production increased a hundredfold
Over th crude, ancient hand
Methods of old.

All the world's burdens and labor
You and I do.
But I am owned by your master, therefore
I do not benefit you.

To your class I am a curse,
As thousands I maim and kill.
Wherever I go I make your lot in life worse,
As I rob the handicraftsman of his skill.

With me and my simplicity there is no need of
Skill or muscle (Fathers and Brothers);
I can be attended just as well by those without
Skill or muscle (Sisters and Mothers).

My owner now employes them
For what they and I make:
A greater part of it is easier
For him to take.

Those that are permitted to toil with me
Are the most subservient wage-slaves,
While many of the thousands that
I displace soon fill paupers graves.

Many other poor, miserable wretches are now
Rambling over this "civilized" country,
on the bum,
While Press ,Moralists and Preachers
Attribute it to the Cause of Rum.

Necessity and Want make you seek employment
With me as a competitor, instead of serving you,
Your employer does with you almost as he pleases.

This state of affairs has come about and is endured,
You believe that it's only "fair"
That a lot of blood-sucking parasites are your brothers,
And should have their "share."

That has been taught you by Labor Leaders,
Politicians and Preachers,
Which marks them very clearly
As Capitalism's teachers.

The Preacher used his prestige for pelf;
The Labor Leader tries to withhold your attacks;
The Politician only looks out for himself;
For under Capitalism they can ride on your backs

You have your pure-and-simple labor unions,
With their "labor press",
But throughout their regime your only
Reward is an increase of distress.

The tactics of fighting the economic battle
Alone is now very much obsolete;
Concentrated capital, with the power of government—
Legislative, Military and Judiciary—they cannot meet.

But I, Science, have caused, as everywhere else,
A great improvement
In the political and economic
Labor movement.

You have a weapon, the ballot,—
In the past ignorantly it has been abused—
That is your only road to freedom
When intelligenly used.

The Socialist Labor Party is the Party of the working class,
For the working class, that includes you,
That is the only party will take all the means of
Production and Distribution from the exploiting few.

Then the liberty bells will ring,
Sounding you no longer a victim of a master's greed;
Toilers of ages for the first time can sing
That from all forms of slavery they are freed.

* * *

In the economic struggle, hail the S. T. & L. A.!
Then you have no misleaders dues to pay.
Hoist the banner of the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance!
To Labor Fakirs and your oppressors bid defiance!

Quit hunting a market for your exploiter
Through Label agitation;
Show them that Labor is having
A reorganization.

By an organization that does not beg,
But makes demands,
And upon proletarian principles
It firmly stands.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I understand the Socialists are about to start a daily paper?

UNCLE SAM—For once your understanding is right.

B. J.—Well, that's foolish!

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Think of the money needed to set up such an enterprise, and the efforts required to keep it up!

U. S.—That's all true; but the thing is needed. You won't deny, would you, that a paper that will unfalteringly and soundly preach justice is a good thing to make sacrifices for?

B. J.—I say so, too. But I think that if such a paper already exists, the sacrifice of setting up a new one is superfluous.

U. S.—No doubt. But there is no such paper. Such a paper is conspicuous by its absence.

B. J.—You may think so, but I don't. I'll admit that there is no one paper that stands out absolutely and all the time for the workingmen. But that is not necessary, especially if you consider the tremendous effort required to set up such an uncompromising labor daily. I think that there is hardly a daily you can mention that does not, knowingly or unknowingly, preach doctrines that materially help to educate the working people in sound justice.

U. S.—You have something up your sleeves. Cease talking abstractions. Give an illustration.

B. J. (*takes a copy of the New York Sun out of his pocket and reads aloud*):

"A remarkable difference between capitalistic employers and organized labor as it is at present inspired and controlled, is called up for consideration by an incident that occured in Joliet last Tuesday.

"An employee of the Great Western Tin Plate Works, who happened to be president of the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers, was discharged; whereupon 150 men, fellow unionists, quit work. As to their legal right to do this thing no one can question; but their act was the same as if the Great Western Tin Plate Works, being dissatisfied with one employee, had discharged all.

"It is proper to say that there is no known case of any employer of labor being guilty of an act so vengeful and unreasonable, so foolish in respect to business and so unfair to employees.

"Our advice to labor unions is to play fair with capital."

Now, I claim that Labor can never come to its own unless it is clear-headed enough to perceive, and stout-hearted enough to enforce, sound justice. This little editorial is a calm and good-natured little lesson administered to Labor. Inasmuch as it is that, it illustrates my point. Without the tremendous effort of starting and keeping up a daily themselves, the Socialists can, by supporting the capitalist press, educate the workers right along, and fit them for great things. That's what I mean.

U. S. *remains silent, as though expecting* B. J. *to continue talking.*

B. J.—Am I not right?

U. S.—Are you through with your argument?

B. J.—Yes, I am.

U. S.—I am sorry. I hoped you had some more to say. The more you talked the more thoroughly you hanged yourself.

B. J.—Hang myself!

U. S.—Just so. That *Sun* editorial attempts to show the injustice of 150 men quitting work because one of them is discharged; and the point is attempted to be clinched by the statement that such an act "was the same as if the company being dissatisfied with one employee, had discharged all——"

B. J.—Isn't that comparison correct?

U. S.—It is; absolutely correct. So far so good. But the swindle comes in when the *Sun* asserts that "there is no known case of any employer of labor being guilty of an act so vengeful and unreasonabl, so foolish and so unfair."

B. J.—Isn't that so? Do you know of any instance of an employer having done such a wrongful act?

U. S.—Yes; lots of instances; and you know them, too.

B. J.—I

U. S.—Yes, you, and the *Sun* too. Did you ever hear the word "Lock-out"?

B. J. *scratches the back of his head.*

U. S.—What is a "Lock-out"?

B. J. *looks silly.*

U. S.—A "Lock-out" is that state of things that happens when an employer, being dissatisfied with one or a few employees, seeks to exercise pressure upon all by discharging all. It is a common occurrence. And you and the *Sun* know it. Will you deny it?

B. J. *feels and looks too much knocked out to answer.*

U. S.—I told you you had hanged yourself. The quotation you made from the *Sun* is an ideal one to prove the necessity of a daily Socialist paper. With "Justice" on their lips, the capitalists indulge in fasehood directly and by insinuation. They suppress the truth, mutilate it and distort it. This *Sun* article illustrates well the point: it brazenly ignores a certain well known capitalist rascality. By doing so it seeks to place Labor in a false light. It silently approves of an act that is done by Capital, but condemns its relative manifestation when indulged in by Labor. Justice is the last thing Labor can learn from capitalist dailies. It is time, it is high time, for the working class to have their own daily. No sacrifice can be too much to that end.

"IMPERIALISM."

What is Really at the Bottom of This Modern Cry of "Expansion."

The abolition of the present system of production means the substitution of production for SALE by production for USE.

Production for use may be of two forms:

First INDIVIDUAL production for the satisfaction of individual wants; and

Second, SOCIAL, or CO-OPERATIVE, production for the satisfaction of the wants of a commonwealth.

The first form of production has never been very general. Man always has been a social being, as far as we can trace him back; the individual has always been thrown upon co-operation with others in order to satisfy some of his principal wants; as a result, others had to work for him, and he, in turn, had to work for others; individual production for self-consumption has always played a subordinate role; to-day it hardly deserves mention.

Aspects of Production in Its Development.

Until the present system of production, i. e., production for sale, was developed, cooperative production for common use was the leading form; it may be regarded as old as production itself. If any one system of production could be considered more agreeable than any other to the nature of man, then co-operative production must be pronounced the natural one. In all probability, for every thousand years that production for sale numbers, co-operative production for use numbers tens of thousands. The character, extent and power of every co-operative society have changed along with the instruments and methods of production which it adopted. Nevertheless, whether such a commonwealth was a horde, or a tribe, or any other form of community, they all had certain essential features in common. Each satisfied its own wants, at least the most vital ones, with the product of its own labor; the instruments of production were the property of the community; its members worked together as free and equal individuals according to some plan devised by, and under the guidance of, some administrative power elected by and responsible to themselves; the product of such co-operative labor was the property of the community, and was applied either to the satisfaction of common wants, be these for production or consumption, or was distributed among the individuals or groups which composed the community.

The well-being of such self-supporting communities or societies depended upon natural and personal conditions. The more fertile the territory which they occupied, the more diligent, inventive and vigorous their members, the greater also was the general well-being. Droughts, freshets, invasions by more powerful enemies, might afflict or even destroy them, but there was one visitation they were free from, THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET; with this they were either wholly unacquainted or knew of it only in connection with articles of luxury.

Such co-operative production for use is nothing less than communistic, or, as it is called to-day, Socialist production; production for sale can be overcome only by such a system; Socialist production is the only system of production possible when production for sale has become impossible.

Production for Sale.

This fact does not, however, imply that mankind is about to revive the dead past, or to restore the old forms of community property, or communal production. Those forms corresponded to certain means of production; they were, and continue to be, inapplicable to more highly developed instruments of production; it was for that reason that they disappeared almost everywhere in the course of the economic development of productive powers. As reactionary and hopeless as were the efforts to resist the system of production for sale by the old communal system, it would be to-day to endeavor to overthrow the present by the revival of the old communal system.

That system of Socialist production, which, owing to the impending bankruptcy of our present system of production for sale, i. e., capitalist production, has become inevitable, will, and necessarily must, have certain leading features in common with the older systems of communal production, in so far, namely, as both are systems of co-operative production for use. In the same way, the capitalist system of production bears some resemblance to theh system of small and individual production which forms the transition period between it and communal production: both produce for sale. Now then, the same as the capitalist system of production is a higher development notwithstanding it shares with small production the feature of being PRODUCTION FOR SALE, the form of social production that has now become necessary is different from and superior to the former ones of PRODUCTION FOR USE.

Socialist Production the Child of Capitalist Production.

The oncoming system of Socialist production will not be the sequel to ancient communism, it will be the sequel to the capitalist system of production, which itself develops the elements that are requisite for the organization of its successor: it brings forth the elements and the social organisms that are destined to be the corner stone of the new system of production.

Socialist production requires, in the first place, the transformation of the separate capitalist establishments into social institutions—a transformation that is being prepared by the circumstance that the personality of the capitalist is steadily becoming more and more superfluous in the present mechanism of production; in the second place, it requires that all the establishments requisite for the satisfaction of the wants of the commonwealth be united into one large concern—a process that the present economic development is paving the way for by the steady concentration of capitalist concerns in the hands of a few.

What shall be the size of such a self-sufficing commonwealth? Seeing that the Co-operative Commonwealth is not the product of an arbitrary figment of the brain, but a necessary product of economic development, neither can the size of such a commonwealth be an arbitrary one; it must conform to the stage of economic development in which it is applied; the higher the development that has been reached, the greater the division of labor that has been perfected, the more complicated the intercourse has become between producers—all the larger in consequence will be the size of the commonwealth.

Early Plans to Remove Misery.

It is now nearly two hundred years since a well-meaning Englishman, John Bellers, submitted to the English Parliament a plan to remove misery, which already then, young as it was, the capitalist system of production was spreading through the land. He proposed the establishment of communities that should produce everything they needed—industrial as well as agricultural products. According to his plan, each community needed only from 200 to 300 workmen. At that time handicraft was still the leading form of production; the capitalist system was then in the manufacturing stage; as yet there was no thought of the capitalist mill with its modern system of machinery.

A hundred years later the same idea was taken up anew, but considerably improved and perfected, by other Socialist thinkers, such as Owen and Fourier. By that time the present factory system of mills and machinery had already begun; handicrafts were disappearing almost everywhere; society had reached a higher stage. Accordingly, the communities which the Socialists proposed at the beginning of our own century for the purpose of removing the ills of the capitalist system of production were ten times larger than those proposed by Bellers.

However wonderful the economic conditions were in the days of Owen and Fourier when compared with those of Bellers, a generation later they have in turn become trivial. The machine is restlessly revolutionizing social life: it has expanded the capitalist undertakings to such an extent that some of them already embrace whole nations in their operations; it has brought the several undertakings of a country in a greater dependence upon one another, so that they now virtually constitute one industry; and it tends to turn the whole economic life of capitalist nations into a single economic mechanism. Furthermore, the division and subdivision of labor is carried on ever further: ever more do the several industries apply themselves to the production of special articles only, and, what is more, to their production for the whole world, and ever larger becomes the size of these establishments some of which count their workmen by the thousands.

Under such circumstances, a community able to satisfy its wants and embracing all industries requisite thereto must have dimensions very different from those of the Socialist colonies that were planned at the commencement of our century. Among the socal organizations in existence to-day, there is but one that has the requisite dimensions, that can be used as the requisite field for the establishment and development of the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, and that is the NATION.

Socialism Excludes the Colony Idea.

Indeed, so prodigious is the development that production has reached in some industries, and so intimate have become the connections between the several capitalist nations, that one might almost question the absolute sufficiency of a single nation as the basis of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Nevertheless, the present expansion of international intercourse is the result, not so much of the existing conditions of production as of the existing conditions of exploitation. The greater the swing which the capitalist system of production obtains in a country, and the intenser the accompanying exploitation of the working class, the larger, also, as a rule, is the surplus of the products that cannot be consumed in the country itself, and that, consequently, is sent abroad in search of foreign purchasers. When the population of the country have not themselves the means with which to buy the staples they produce, the capitalists go with their prducts in search of foreign customers, whether or not the population of their own country stand in need of them. The capitalists are after purchasers, not after consumers. This explains the horrible phenomenon that Ireland and India export large quantities of wheat during a famine; more recently, during the fearful famine in Russia, the exportation of wheat by the Russian capitalists could be checked only by an imperial order. When exploitation shall have ceased, and production for use shall have taken the place of production for sale, foreign exportations and importations will fall off greatly.

The existing intercourse between one nation and another will, of course, not wholly disappear The division of labor has been carried on so far; the market which certain giant industries require for their product has become so extensive; so many are the wants—coffee, for instance—that have been cultivated through the development of international commerce, and these have to such an extent grown into necessities, that it seems impossible any Socialist commonwealth, even though bounded by the confines of a nation, would be able to satisfy all its wants with its own products. Some sort of exchange of products between one nation and another is sure to continue. Such, however, would not endanger the economic independence and safety of the several nations so long as they do produce all that is ACTUALLY NECESSARY, and exchange with one another SUPERFLUITIES EXCLUSIVELY. To-day, it is sufficient for a Socialist commonwealth to be co-extensive with the nation in order to produce all that it requires for is own preservation.

This dimension would by no means be a cast-iron one. The modern nation is but a product and a tool of the capitalist system of production; it grows with that system; it grows not only in power, but also in extent according to the requirements of the capitalist sysem dictate. The domestic market is the safest for the capitalist class of every country. It is easiest to maintain and best to exploit. The exeperience of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who once enjoyed, but subsequently lost, our market for their staple; the subsequent Hawaiian "Revolution," i. e., the attempt of Claus Spreckels and his Hawaiian Commercial Company to annex themselves to the United States, and thus regain our market, and the subsequent actual annexation of Hawaii, followed by Porto Rico and the Philippines, are the most recent and most striking illustrations of this fact. In proportion as the capitalist system develops, so also grows the pressure on the part of the capitalist class of every nation for an extension of its political boundaries. The statesman who maintained that modern wars are no longer DYNASTIC, but manifestations of NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS was not far from the truth, provided always by "national aspirations" is understood the aspirations of the capitalist class. Nothing so much injures the vital interests of a capitalist nation as a reduction of its territory. The capitalist class of France would long ago have pardoned Germany the five milliards which she demanded as a money indemnity for the war of 1870: but the French capitalists can never pardon the annexation of Alsace-Loraine: all their "patriotic" twaddle notwithstanding, their pocket is the nerve that aches.

What Is at the Bottom of Imperialism.

All modern nations feel the necessity of extending their boundaries; in this respect the capitalists of the United States are best off: their territorial ex-

(Continued to page 4.)

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$10,691.30
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary	100.00
Received from Daily People Comimttee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier	116.35
Received from Section Lynn, Mass., proceeds of May Day festval	19.50
Received from Sections Albany and Rensselear, N. Y., proceeds from joint May Day festival	41.40
Received from Italian Section Latrobe, Pa., proceeds of May Day festival, per Pa.'s State Committee	57.25
Received for Minor Fund: Section Collinsville, Ill., $2; Chas. Sobey, New Haven, Ct., $1; from comrades in Gloversville, N. Y., per C. Rossbach, as follows: John Bonacher, $1.50; Rud. Zeh, $1.25; Dr. Hager, $1; Car. Rosbach, $1; F. B. Stowe, 50 cents	8.25
Total	$11,034.05

NOTE.—A typographical error in the last issue made $2 contributed by Jacob Kaufenhause, 15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., $2, appear as "Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is herewith corrected.

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged	$1,201.53
State Committee Washington, contribution of M. Matson, of Section Woolly	5.00
State Committee Kentucky, contributed as follows: Section Paducah, $10; Section Louisville, May Day demonstration, 5.40; members of Section Louisville, 12.60; total	28.00
State Committee Minnesota, contributed by Section St. Paul	14.15
State Committee Michigan, contributed as follows: H. Richter, $5; M. Meyer, $5; S. Levi, 50 cents; A. Feinberg, 25 cents; on list 404, $1; all through Section Detroit; total	11.75
State Committee New York, contribution of M. Kossakowski, of Polish Branch Yonkers	1.00
Section Phœnix, Ariz.: J. A. Leach, $17.90; Mrs. D. W. Hanner, 1; total	18.90
New Jersey State Committee, contribution of L. A. 297, S. T. & L. A.	10.00
Total	$1,290.33

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Comrade F. A. Alp acted as chairman at meeting of Monday, May 28. Credentials were received from Comrades J. Levitch, from 4th A. D., New York, in place of Aronson, and M. J. Saltzer, from 5th A. D., Brooklyn. The delegates were seated.

Organizer reported that the meeting held at Bloomingdale Hall was a success agitationally, most of those who were present being strangers. They eagerly listened to the speakers, and a number of them came up to the chairman and gave their names for the participation in the Daily People Parade, etc.: $5.97 were collected.

Entertainment Committee keeps on gathering moneys for tickets for the Daily People Festival of last March 25. Comrade Sauter, the treasurer, has another $100, which raises the total net sum that has been collected within two months after the festival to $1,200. It is not all in yet. There is more to come. The amount of and rapid rate of collecting these make the affair an unprecedented success in the Party's history. But the comrades will endeavor to surpass that at the next festival, in September, for which the Grand Central Palace is being engaged.

Committee on the Daily People Parade reported that it is working to make this parade an imposing and splendid demonstration. That its invitation to D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., to participate in the parade was accepted, and locals were requested to be in line with banners bearing their respective names. The committee reported further that to help to cover the expenses of the parade, Daily People Parade Souvenirs will be sold. These souvenirs are intended for preservation; they will be beautiful in design and appearance. Expense will not be spared. The large number to be ordered at a time will enable the committee to sell it at 10 cent apiece. Sections and subdivisions throughout the country are requested to send in their orders for same immediately to Comrade F. E. Siff, 362 Canal St., New York.

Roll call was responded to by delegates of the following organizations:

MANHATTAN.—Assembly Districts: 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 25th, 26th, 32nd, 34th and 35th L. A. 141 S. T. & L. A., Scandinavian Singing Society.

KINGS.—Assembly Districts: 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th, 16th and 17th and 18th, Scandinavian Section; Br. 2.

Delgate of the 16th A. D., New York, reports that the Subscribers' Lists received last week were divided among the twenty-one captains of election districts, and each is charged with the duty of making a house-to-house canvass for obtaining names and addresses of intending readers of THE DAILY PEOPLE. Wherever possible, districts are urged to pursue the same course. Districts are requested to have on their order of business THE DAILY PEOPLE, during which report of delegate of the Daily People Conference should be received and instructions given. Also, every member of the organization is to report the work done by him individually. All discussions about THE DAILY PEOPLE and action to be taken upon them should be during this period of the proceedings of the meeting. The delegates are to take notes of these, and report them to the Conference.

Organizer was instructed to arrange a large open-air mass meeting on some square in the borough of Kings during the week of the National Convention in the interest of THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Circulars are to be printed containing a statement the objects and scope of THE DAILY PEOPLE, as well as an explanation of the fact of its publication and ownership by the S. L. P. Comrade Simpson was requested to draft this. These circulars, together with throw-away cards, are to be distributed in large numbers All of the printing work done for and in connection with THE DAILY PEOPLE is to bear the S. T. & L. A. label. A committee, consisting of Comrades E. Siff and Julius Hammer, was elected to confer with THE DAILY PEOPLE Trustees about the printing of these circulars;

(Continued to page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.
Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

Again, No Comment Needed.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I was a very strong believer in and supporter of G. A. Wayland and his papers, *The Coming Nation* and *Appeal to Reason* from the time he started the *Coming Nation* until about ten months ago. But as I had not studied socialism from a scientific standpoint until about fifteen months ago; prior to that time I was only wandering through a fog so dense that I could not see and detect the difference between the true and the false.

I was like a child in the first grade, unable to detect the mistakes of the child in the third grade. But in going up the mountain side of scientific socialism, little by little I left the fog behind until at last I could see clear, plain and distinct that which was clouded, blurred or invisible before.

And I can now detect many statements made through the *Appeal* that are untrue and without foundation, like the following from the *Appeal* of May 5th:

"The Union Label on everything you buy is a GUARANTEE that the producers thereof receive a FAIR RATE of wages for its production. INSIST ON HAVING THE LABEL."

If that statement is true, why should the Union wage slaves want socialism? To say the least, such rot is disgusting to the man above the fog.

I do not wish to drive men from us by harsh or abusive language, and I find that "blows are dealt in blindness, and words are better understood, if spoken but in kindness." But we must always be as firm as kind. My within letter to J. A. Wayland (which you will find as firm as it is kind and which he did not publish), and his typewritten reply to the same, which he failed to head date or sign, explain themselves and you can use them as you like.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.
Grand Junction, Colo., May 25.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., Apr. 19. 1900.
J. A. Wayland, Editor Appeal to Reason:

At the bottom of the fourth column and fourth page of the Appeal of April 14th you say: "There is no Socialist Party in this country aside from the Social Democratic Party. Any other claim is that in the interest of the capitalist, to divide the workingmen.'

You know and knew at the time of penning that statement, that there is not, or was not, the first word of truth in it.

You know that when you was a Republican there was a Socialist Labor Party started to do battle for the Co-operative Commonwealth. You know that when you turned Pop and a colony builder, and when Debs was supporting the Demopopulist, and when he turned colony builder, the same S. L. P. was still hewing to the same old line for the Socialist Republic. And you know that the Socialist Labor Party is not only alive but stronger to-day than ever before.

If you had used the words Socialist Labor Party instead of Social Democratic Party your statement would have been true, that is if I know how to define Socialism, which means as I understnd it the collective ownership and supervision of ALL the means of producing and distributing wealth.

Some Republicans claim to be socialists because they want public roads, parks, schools, etc.; and some Democrats make the same claim because they want public water works, light plants and the like. While the Social Democrats claim to be socialists because they want and demand in their platform "The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines," but not one word about the public ownership of the property now in the hands of the middle class, such as Wayland's *Appeal to Reason* and the like, and *you know it.*

You also know that the S. D. P. Platform does not mention the class struggle, or wage slavery, or even hint at wanting to stop interest, rent, profit or competition. This great platform (adopted on motion of Eugene V. Debs) does not say anything about wanting the collective ownership of the land on which we live, and the tools of production, that are in the hands of the middle class, it would leave untouched but for the sake of catching the workingman's votes it would (see Sec. 6 of S. D. P. platform) "inaugurate a system of public works and improvement for the employment of a large number of the unemployed."

Think of it, Mr. Wayland, "a large number of the unemployed." Now read that once more, "a large number of the unemployed," and of course that means to H—l with the other unemployed.

I suppose that part of your answer (that appears on the first page of the Appeal of April 14, to Mr. Evans) is true which says: "you very seriously err when you think the Appeal is mostly kept up by the poor. Its greatest revenue comes from the well-to-do people who pay for it to go to the poor who cannot pay for it." Such was not the case three or four years ago when you were supporting a Socialist platform; then these well-to-do people, would shun the Appeal, as a true saint would shun the devil, but now when you have endorsed a middle class platform these wel-to-do people take to the Appeal like ducks take to water, and as this will be the last grand move of the (well to-do) middle class to gain supremacy, I have no doubt but what the Appeal will grow faster than ever before, as you have a very nice way of showing how much "profit" there is in such reforms as the city ownership of water, lights, etc; and as that profit will help the well-to-do tax payers of course they, in turn, will help the Appeal. But what us Socialist wage slaves object to is the rendering of our hide and tallow into a profit for the benefit of well-to-do people.

Now, Mr. Wayland, I don't want you to think that I object to your supporting Mr. Debs, his party and platform, for such is not the case, as I consider you have as good a right to support the party of your choice and class (the well-to-do middle class) as I have to support the party of my choice and class, the working class; but what I object to is your refering to your middle class party as a Socialist Party, for any speaker or writer that claims the S. D. P. platform to be a Socialist platform is either laboring under a mistake or using a goodly supply of pure unadulterated deception, and YOU KNOW IT, for there is not a word in it from start to finish to indicate that it was intended for a Socialist platform.

As you have been blowing through the Appeal how the Social Democrats of Brockton, and other towns in Mass. have elected members of the city council, you should now explain to your readers that these Social Democratic Aldermen are proving themselves to be plutocrats pure and simple, for they are voting to give away franchises to corporations the same as any other plutocrats would do. But the tactics of the S. D. P. are such that a man can be any old thing and be a Social Democrat, and for that reason it will grow fast and spread in every direction like squash vine, but the season for it will be short, as it is with all such reform movements. The winter frosts (capitalist class) will soon nip it, and it will then wither up and disappear, while the Socialist Labor Party, made up of a clear-cut, uncompromising class-conscious body, will grow slow and sure, like the oak of the forest, but will continue to grow until we gain the political powers. Then, Mr. Wayland, we will usher in the Co-operatie Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic.

Now, Mr. Wayland, in conclusion, I will say that some two years ago a friend of mine (also an acquaintane of yours), told me that you would support some middle class movement in 1900, and fight the S. L. P. with all the power that was in you. I could not, and would not, believe such a statement until you forced me to do so, and I now confess that you have convinced me in more ways than one that my friend was right. On the last page of the *Appeal* (No. 227), in advertising No. 230, that is to be known as "Trades Union Issue," and in urging the boys to order them by the thousands, you suggested that the manufacturers of Union goods would help. If you can get the big robbers (capitalist class), small robbers (well-to-do middle class), and the robbed working class all to hustle for the *Appeal* what a grand thing it would be for J. A. Wayland and the *Appeal.*

But when the big and small robbers step in, I think it high time for the robbed proletariat to step out, so as one, I bid you adieu.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

P. S.—Please publish in full or return to S. B. H.

[The above was not published.]

[The below is Mr. Wayland's unsigned and undated answer.]

The Socialist Labor Party is generailed to prevent the growth of the movement; it lives on hate and educates all its followers in the same vice; it is no longer a factor in the political world. Its best men have left it and others are rapidly leaving it. Colorado could long ago have been in the Socialist column but for its tactics. You are welcome to prevent the growth of the movement of emancipation. It pleases the ruling class and puts money in the purse of your masters.

Driving Labor Crooks to the Wall in Syracuse.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The regular meeting of the Trades Assembly was held Wednesday, May 16, with Comrade Crimmins in the chair. It was a meeting that will long be remembered by those who have any knowledge of the Labor Movement and who happened to be present.

The first thing of importance that came before the Assembly was the matter of the "Ladies' Label League," an organization that is being perfected in this city at the present time by the wives of all trades unionists (pure and simple). Mrs. Julia Flewelyn, of Lockport, N. Y., is the organizer. Among other things equally foolish, she said that if all the wives and daughters of Union men would refuse to purchase goods without the label, the sweat-shop, with all its horrors, would be abolished. When she retired to her seat, Comrade Walsh got the floor and asked her if it wasn't a condition brought about by the capitalist system of production. He said that the lady laid great stress on the fact that little children were employed in sweat-shops until the early hours of the morning, and were deprived of their pleasant hours of childhood. Then the comrade told her he was in favor of recognizing the label at all times, but he also asked her if she did not think it was also necessary to abolish the system? She asked him what remedy he would use, and if he had one. He told her he had, and went into a Socialist address of about fifteen minutes' duration. Then our Kangaroo List came to her rescue with a point of order, on the ground that there was other business of "much more importance" to come before the Assembly. This List is a cigarmaker, and a member of the Label Committee, that is known as the "beer drinking and business committee."

Then matters went along all right until Good and Welfare was reached, when our Kangaroo List got the floor to make an appeal for financial aid for the cigarmakers of New York city. At this point he expressed great sorrow to think that Socialists, class-conscious ones, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, had "scabbed it" on his Union, and he closed, remarking that an organization of that "bad element" was in this city. Poor Labor Skate List! He tried so hard to use the Party while he was a member, but could not, and now the Party is that "bad element."

When he sat down, a number of Socialists wanted the floor, but the small business man and Kangaroo Waack, another cigarmaker, "a beauty spot on the labor movement," was recognized by the chair. He talked a long time, but said nothing, and finally made a motion that the Assembly donate $25, and send it to the cigarmakers in New York.

Comrade Walsh then got the floor, and said that, as Delegate List had cast reflections on the Socialists Trade & Labor Alliance, and as he was a member of that organization, he felt it his duty to defend it. And as him Walsh went for fair. Little Willie List crawled in his hole, until Comrade Walsh said that he was in favor of sending THE MEN $25; but when the money goes into the pockets of a lot of Labor Fakirs, he objected. At this point Little Kangaroo Willie interrupted with a point of order. His point of order was that the officers of his International Union had been insulted. This was the biggest joke sprung. Comrade Walsh was allowed to proceed. He continued to pour hot shot until the fakirs, who couldn't stand the fire, popped up in all parts of the Assembly with "points of order" and various other objections. In the midst of this turmoil, the lie was passed, which served to intensify matters. When order was restored and the vote on the $25 was taken, it was carried unanimously. The fakirs thought the Socialists were opposed to it, but the Socialists did object vigorously to bringing in the S. T. & L. A., especially coming as it did from that contemptible, white-washed scab.

Thereupon the Socialists, through Comrade Trainor, moved that the Assembly hire a hall and debate publicly the question of which was the right organization for the wage-earners to join—the A. F. of L. or the S. T. & L. A. The motion was lost.

Comrade E. Harris then moved another motion, that the Assembly appoint three men to debate publicly the merits of the two organizations against a like committee from the Alliance, the Alliance paying all the expenses. This was carried, but THE ASSEMBLY DID NOT DARE TO APPOINT ITS COMMITTEE.

As Comrade Crimmins had not been returned by his Union, and it was the last night he would be the President, he took the opportnity to say a few things about the A. F. of L., and how that organization kept the men fighting among themselves rather than their common enemy, the capitalist class.

JAMES A. TRAINOR.
Syracuse, N. Y., May 25.

Seidenberg Specter Confirmations.

TO THE PEOPLE.—There are two things happening at Seidenberg's cigar factory that should not be allowed to be smothered.

One is that there is a collector in that factory for the International Union, who, besides collecting the dues and the strike assessments to the amount of $1.80 a week from the poor girls, collects also, "as his fee," five cents of each of these girls. When they protested, he silenced them, saying: "The Union allows me this."

The second thing is that, feeling themselves bled in this way by the Union, the people at Seidenberg's wanted to have some benefit therefrom. As their pay is being pared down in several ways, and the treatment they get is becoming worse, they proposed to strike, when, lo and behold, the "Union" came down upon them like a pile of bricks, and forbade the strike. It then leaked out that, at the time of the Seidenberg Specter affair, the "Union" made a contract with the firm not to strike under any consideration for a certain period of time. That time has not yet expired. That sell-out is now clear.

New York, May 28. I. K.

A Timely Supplement.

TO THE PEOPLE.—With a great deal of mirth I read the Kangaroo song which was printed in a recent issue in the report of the Daily People Concert, held in Grand Central Palace on March 26. That song was all right as far as it went, but recent developments along the line of 'unity of Socialist' forces" have been such that, what was dimly foreshadowed then, has since become an actuality. The Debsites and the Kangs are in each other's wool, and all we have to do is to stand by and take in the show.

All this makes me feel that the Kangaroo song needs supplementing. Prompted by this feeling, I have sat myself down and penned the following:

THE KANGAROO. (SUPPLEMENTARY.)

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
You are a great "Reformer";
You tried to "free" the S. L. P.
From "Czars" and bring it "liberty.."
O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
You are a great reformer.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
This game you try on others now,
For little trick'ry of this kind
You have been spanked right from behind—
O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
More spanking's due to you, I vow.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
Meseems "His Nibs" is onto you:
Just when you thought you had the goose,
His headlet slipped out of the noose—
O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
Just when you thought you had him.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
Nobody seems to take to you;
With Harrikin, Slob, Hilken-Krantz,
With Jonah, Grunt-sick, Feigenschwanz—
O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
Nobody seems to want you.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
This "tax" is on your patience;
'Tis not on onions, not on beer,
Nor on potatoes, Kangie, dear,—
O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
This tax is not on rations.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
You dealt in defamations;
With lies and slander you have fought,
And now you reap what you have sowed,—
O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo,
Such are your tribulations.

LOOKIN' ON.
Rutland, Vt. May 22.

S. L. P. "Smoke Talk" in Malden, Mass.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The attention of the comrades in this part of the state is called to a grand smoke talk and entertainment to be held in the U. V. U. Hall, 66 Pleasant street, Malden, on Saturday evening, June 9. It is run under the auspices of the Malden Concert Club, and the proceeds go to the Daily People Fund. Comrades in Medford, Somerville, Boston, Revere, etc., who wish tickets can obtain them upon application to Amos Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett. There should be a large attendance, as the concert in itself will be well worth the price. Malden has electric communications with all surrounding towns, so there will be no difficulty in making connections. Let every one help swell the fund for our new daily.

Malden, Mass., May 26. S. L. P.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

E. W. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You should keep in mind that THE PEOPLE has no authority to interpret the constitution of the Party. Questions put may at times be answered. But when such questions have been passed upon by the N. E. C., it is not for THE PEOPLE to take in hand the controversy, altho' its columns may remain open for expresisons of opinions by correspondents. The way to settle such disputes is by appeal to the Board of Appeals.

A. T., BOSTON, MASS.—At that time, Ernest Bohm was given by Section New York and the G. L. B. of the S. T. & L. A., the benefit of the doubt. He claimed that the capitalist political advertisement which appeared in the Souvenir of the Central Labor Federation (the then D. A. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and which was in his charge, appeared there without his knowledge or consent, and were inserted behind his back by his partner in the advertising business, one Freund, a non-Party member. Subsequent events, culminating with the occurrences at the Buffalo convention of the S. T. & L. A., brought out clearly Bohm's guilt, and the complicity of several others in D. A. 1, throwing light, moreover, upon the frequent defalcations that had taken place in that body shortly before. In view of that, the measures were taken that resulted within shortly in the downfall of Bohm and his accomplices, and in the smashing of the C. L. F as a nest of corruption. Since then, whatever doubt anyone might yet have entertained onthe subject of the "severity with which Bohm and the C. L. F. were treated," vanished. His partner has since openly admitted that, in assuming sole responsibility, he had done so merely to shield Bohm, but that Bohm knew all about the political advertisements, and had handled them himself His former partner made many other revelations in line with that. These are the facts. You will find some confirmation in the circumstance that the Gomperses, the Kangaroos, and all those who formerly pretended to be wroth at Bohm and the C. L. F. are now hand-in-glove with that crew. Just as soon as they found out that the set was unquestionably crooked, they made common cause with them.

Your question about the "University Settlement" is not understood. We are not aware that Bohm or Waldinger ever were affiliated with that concern.

A. I. L., TRENTON, N. J.—We are unable to say how many delegates will be at the Party's convention. We know of only three who have actually reported. Quite a number omit to report. So far there have been reported sixty-two. These come from about twenty states.

S. S., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—What's the use of theorizing on the subject? But you must, never lose sight of the following facts: The *Volkszeitung* must, it is compelled to, do something to conceal its political nothingness, at least to attempt to. It knows that it has no following, and that it can't get from its own people signatures enough to set up a ticket of its own. And it knows that, even if it did get such signatures (like the Prohibitionists often do, from good-natured people who won't vote their ticket, but are willing to "give them a lift"), on election day their vote will be simply ridiculous: one-half of the *Volkszeitung* has no vote, and two-thirds of the remaining half have material (lager beer and tax) interests that rivet them to Tammany. Thus the *Volkszeitung's* course of trying to get behind the Debs petticoats is compulsory upon it. There it hopes it can hide and deceive. But even there it is mistaken. Whichever way it turns, its *blamage* will be complete. That is the fate of Swindle wedded to Timbooctooism.

E. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The allusion was to "The Rev. Strickland," a Chicago Methodist parson, who officiated at the Debs convention.

N. N. F., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Rail not at the "Sioux Falls Fusionists." Whatever brings out clearly an idea is worthy of praise. Fusion, in the Sioux Falls sense, typifies the idea of political "broadness." The Sioux Falls Fusionists fuse with Democrats through Weaver, and with Republicans through Senator Butler, of North Carolina. Back of "broadness" lies "non-partisanship"; and back of "non-partisanship" lies "corruption." The Sioux Falls Fusionists have immortalized themselves by bringing out clearly this line of sequence.

F. F. S., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—You are partly answered above. It needs only to be added here that Debs is broad enough to allow Kangaroos and everybody else to vote for him (if he runs); and he will extend to them the privilege of doing so without laying any extra tax upon them.

G. S., NEW YORK.—The matter is covered editorially this week.

stock in the attitude of Democrats on the

A. A. G., DETROIT, MICH.—Take no Boer war If they really mean it, they would have long ago moved the impeachment of McKinley for having allowed British ships to stop, search and detain neutral bottoms on the high seas carrying American goods. That act has been winked at by the Democrats, apart from its being one that has degraded and humbled our nation, it has been a act of hostility to the Boers.

Books by Socialists on the Transvaal War.

The following books on the Transvaal War are importations from England. Our first supply has been sold out, but another invoice is now on the Atlantic, about 1,000 miles west of Liverpool, and will be ready for shipment as soon as the "Paris" sights New York harbor.

The Transvaal War and the Degradation of England.

H. M. HYNDMAN. 5 cents.

In this book, Mr. Hyndman, the well known author of "The Economics of Socialism," vigorously attacks the British attempt to subjugate the Boer Republic, and gives many proofs of the slime through which the English capitalists are willing to crawl in order to expand territorially.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, May 28. Wherry in the chair. Present: Forker, Forbes, Hosman, Wherry, Sauter, Keveney and Pierce.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Daily People report was encouraging. Machinists have been at work for a week setting up the Hoe perfecting press. The large motor for the press has been received, likewise imposing stones and other mechanical equipment. A telephone connection has been made with the business office of THE DAILY PEOPLE, and the whole building is beginning to assume a business-like appearance.

A committee from the Workingmen's Publishing Association appeared before the Committee requesting endorsement for an appeal for funds to aid them in purchasing linotypes for the *Abendblatt*. Endorsement granted.

Section Latrobe, Pa. (Italian), sent in $58 for the Daily People Fund.

Charters were granted to the following new Sections: Pueblo, Colo.; Marion and Elwood, Ind.; Fitchburg, Mass.

After finishing its routine business, the Committee proceeded to consider the report of the National Executive Committee to the National Convention. The history the Party has made during the past four years makes the report voluminous, and at one o'clock on Tuesday morning the Committee adjourned until Thursday evening, May 31, when consideration of the report will again be taken up.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

To Sections, Comrades, Readers of THE PEOPLE, *and all sympathizers of the Cause in the State of California:*

The State Committee calls upon the Sections, comrades at large, readers of THE PEOPLE, and all sympathizers of the cause in the state to subscribe liberally to the State Propaganda Fund. Concerted action all along the line is necessary to keep an organizer in the field, and carry on the work of propaganda and organization. The State Committee, in order to direct and push the work successfully, must have the hearty co-operation—financial and otherwise—of the Sections, comrades, and all sympathizers of the S. L. P. throughout the state. The field in California is a large one, and with the proper support which the movement deserves and should receive, the state can be put in good condition for the fight at the ballot-box next November. The time is short between now and the election, and prompt action is necessary. Send all monies to the secretary of the State Committee, A. Kruse, 205½ South Main street, Room 7, Los Angeles, Cal.

By order of the State Comimttee,
A. KRUSE, Secretary.

INDIANA.

The dates of the organization tour of Comrade Henry J. Poelling in Indiana are as follows: Ft. Wayne, May 30 and 31; Richmond, June 1, 2, 3; Logansport, June 4; Peru, June 5; Wabash, June 6 and 7; Elwood, June 8; Alexandria, June 9; Indianapolis, 10

MASSACHUSETTS.

HAVERHILL.—At a special meeting of Haverhill Section, S. L. P., held at their roms, 210 Merrimac street, May 9, 1900, Organizer Carney W. Doyle tendered his resignation, which was accepted, he having to go out of town to get work, and Ernest C. Peabody, 23 Lincoln street, Bradford district, was elected to fill the vacancy for the rest of this term. Organizers and others having business with Section Haverhill will take notice, so as to have all correspondence come through the proper channels.

E. C. PEABODY, Organizer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—General Committee meeting at 177 First avenue, Manhattan, Saturday, May 26, 1900. Chairman, R. Katz; vice-chairman, H. Deutsch. Two new delegates were seated. Twenty-one new members were admitted. The resignation of J. A. La Costa, 10th A. D., Brooklyn, was accepted.

The general vote on the delegates to the National Convention is as follows:

Lucien Saniel, 431; Daniel De Leon, 428; A. S. Brown, 408; Patrick Murphy, 383; Max Forker, 378; Arthur Keep, 373; T. J. Hickey, 365; John J. Kinneally, 356; B. F. Keinard, 320; H. Simpson, 291; Rudolph Katz, 261; C. J. Teche, 209; C. Petersen, 217; S. Schulberg, 186; J. Hammer, 146; E. Siff, 131; S. D. Cooper, 120; Justus Ebert, 110; Joseph Wright, 108; D. Rondani, 101; H. Eckstein, 76; C. E. Crawford, 68; Geo. B. Cook, 66; J. Seidel, 43; H. F. Doelman, 35; J. Levitch, 31; P. Maiorlani, 31.

The first fifteen of these are to serve as delegates to the Convention, and the candidates with the next highest number of votes are to serve as alternates.

The City Executive Comimttee reported all arrangements completed for the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the National Convention.

A ratification meeting is to be held in Cooper Union, on June 8, 1900, and ample preparations for overflow meetings have been arranged for.

Commencing Convention week, six open-air meetings will be held each night throughout the city.

A monster parade is to be held on the night of June 30, 1900, to inaugurate the appearance of the first number of THE DAILY PEOPLE the following morning, July 1, 1900, the date that will mark an epoch in the history of the movement. The objective point of the parade will be the Daily People Building where a giganitic mass meeting will be held, to be addressed from several platforms erected for the speakers.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY CONVENTIONS.

Section New York, S. L. P.

On Saturda, May 26, 1900, 8.30 p. m., the City Convention of Section New York, S. L. P., was called to order by the Organizer, L. Abelson, at 177 First avenue, New York city.

Peter Fiebeger was elected temporary chairman; Alfred C. Kihn was elected temporary secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was then elected, consisting of Jos. Ssheurer, Adolph Klein, and S. D. Cooper. J. Cullen was appointed sergeant-at-arms, and a recess declared to enable the Committee on Credentials to prepare its report. The Credentials Committee then reported favorably upon and recommended seating of delegates from the following subdivisions:

MANHATTAN.—2d, 4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 18th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts.

BROOKLYN.—5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Assembly Districts.

Recommendations concurred in, and delegates seated. The convention then elected Peter Fiebiger permanent chairman and Alfred C. Kihn permanent secretary, and proceeded to make nominations for delegates to the state convention, to be held on Friday, June 8, 1900, at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city, which resulted in the election of the following delegates: Hugo Vogt, Patrick Murphy, Alfred C. Kihn, Max Forker, R. Katz and Justus Ebert.

The following were elected as alternates, and are to act in rotation, as nominated: Adolph Klein, Eber Forbes, L. Abelson, J. M. Harkow, C. Bahnsen, and W. A. Kelly.

Upon a motion a collection was taken for the striking weavers at Pawtucket, R. I., which netted $13.87.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

P. FIEBIGER, Chairman. A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

16th CONGRESSIONAL.—Convention held at headquarters, Warburton avenue, Yonkers, Saturday evening. Delegates from Fishkill, Tarrytown, Yonkers, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York. Comrade John J. Kinneally nominated as candidate for Congress. Comrades Joseph Sweeney and Chas. Zolot for delegates to the National Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That delegates to National Convention be instructed to move that all printing, including THE DAILY PEOPLE, issued from THE PEOPLE office bear the S. T. & L. A. stamp.

Resolved, That all candidates nominated be members of the S. T. & L. A.

Agitation During Convention.

Section New York, S. L. P., has decided to hold a number of open-air and in-door agitation meetings during the week of the National Convention. Aside from our own speakers of New York, these meetings will be addressed by prominent speakers from out of town, who will be here as delegates. These meetings will be held as follows, and the Assembly Districts are called upon to make the necessary arrangements.

MONDAY, JUNE 4 8 P. M.

Fourth A. D., Grand and Gouveneur streets.

Twelfth A. D., Clinton and Broome streets.

Tenth A. D., Norfolk and Houston streets.

Sixteenth A. D., Fourth street and Avenue B.

Sixteenth A. D., Sixth street and Avenue C.

Fourteenth A. D., Tenth street and Second avenue.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 8 P. M.

Eighteenth A. D., Sixteenth street and Avenue A.

Twentieth A. D., Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue.

Thirty-second A. D., 109th street and Third avenue.

Thirty-third A. D., 109th street and Lexington avenue.

Thirty-fifth A. D., 147th street and Willis avenue.

Thirty-fifth A. D., 150th street and Third avenue.

Sixth A. D., Brooklyn, Broadway and Willoughby avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 8 P. M.

Twenty-sixth A. D., Seventy-fifth street and First avenue.

Twenty-eighth A. D., Seventy-eighth street and First avenue.

Thirtieth A. D., Eighty-fourth street and First avenue.

Amsterdam avenue.

Nineteenth A. D., Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue.

Twenty-third A. D., 126th street and Amsterdam avenue.

Twentieth A. D., Brooklyn, Jefferson avenue and Broadway.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 8 P. M.

Third A. D., Hudson and Spring streets.

Thirteenth A. D., Forty-third street and Tenth avenue.

Fifteenth A. D., Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue.

Ninth A. D., Twenty-sixth street and Eigth avenue.

Seventeenth A. D., Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue.

Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, Fifty-third street and Third avenue.

Fourteenth A. D., Brooklyn, Grand and Berry street.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 8 P. M.

Ratification meeting in Cooper Union (large hall).

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 8 P. M.

Third A. D., Bleecker and Thompson streets.

Twenty-first A. D., 100th street and olumbus avenue.

Twenty-third A. D. 135th street and Eighth avenue.

L. ABELSON. Organizer.

Books on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Is the S. T. & L. A. growing? Well, appearances indicate it. When the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor sends the fakir Samuel Gompers to New York forthe express purpose of telling the cigarmakers to keep out of the Alliance ,you may rest assured that the pure and simplers have discovered a thing or two. With the International Typographical Union seeking the aid of the courts to prevent the S. T. & L. A. from using the S. T. & L. A. Label on printing, you may rest assured that the fakirs in the I. T. U. have likewise discovered a thing or two.

The following two books are replete with the revolutionary spirit of New Trades Unionism.

The Bull Pen.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

"The Bull Pen" was written with two specific purposes in view:

First. To prove that to perpetuate its damnable system of capitalism, the capitalist class is ever ready to murder the working class.

Second. To prove that the most zealous allies the capitalist class has in its murdering is that slime of the earth—the Labor Fakir.

The oft asserted Socialist principle that every political party except the Socialist Labor Party is an enemy of the working class finds singular demonstration in the Bull Pen. The Republican President McKinley and the Free Silver Democratic Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana, worked hand in hand to hound the Bull Pen victims to the Penitentiary or to the grave.

"The Bull Pen" is a magnificent book for propaganda purposes.

Tragic Pages—A Study of the Labor Fakir.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

The Socialist Labor Party asserts that trade unions that support at the ballot box the capitalist political parties are either conscious or unconscious enemies of the working class and that "labor leaders" of the Samuel Gompers stripe, who advise the working class to support these parties, are double-dyed rascals in particular and murderers of the working class in general. These "labor leaders" are called fakirs by the Socialists, and the unions that they "lead" are called pure and simple unions. And if one wishes cumulative evidence of the rascality of the fakirs, one has but to read "Tragic Pages." Mr. Hickey takes the United Mine Workers' Union as a type, and by examining its recent history, especially the history of its strikes, shows that the "miners lie naked in the storm, while their labor fakir leaders revel in debauch and riot for the favor of a brothel mistress."

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The below is a temporary list of delegats to the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, that meets on the 2d instant. The list is incomplete, but contains all names reported at this office down to Wednesday morning, May 30.

CALIFORNIA.—E. T. Kingsley, of San Jose.

CONNECTICUT.—First Congresisonal District, Chas .E . Patrick, of New Britain.

Second Congressional District, M. Bomstead, of New Haven.

Third Congressional District, Adam Marx, of New London.

Fourth Congressional District, George Rose, of Stamford.

ILLINOIS.—Paul Kretlow and Peter Damm, of Chicago.

INDIANA.—E. Viewegh, of Indianapolis

KENTUCKY.—Albert Schmutz, of Louisville.

MARYLAND.—Robert W. Stevens, of Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First Congressional District, Denis Carney, of Holyoke, and Robert McKeown, of Pittsfield.

Sixth Congressional District, Louis Wolfson, of Haverhill.

Ninth Congressional District, James A. Genness, with W. H. Young as alternate.

Tenth Congressional District, C. Hess; alternate, G. Beck.

Eleventh Congressional District, James F. Stevens; alternate, H. McGangle.

Twelfth Congressional District, Jer. O'Fihellly, of Abington.

Thirteenth Congressional District, John Sweeney, with Dennis McGoff as alternate, of New Bedford and Fall River.

MICHIGAN.—Meiko. Meyer, of Detroit.

MINNESOTA.—G. F. Spettel, of St. Paul.

MISSOURI.—Wm. Bilsbarrow, of St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY.—First Congresisonal District, Wm. Glanz.

Seventh Congressional Dictrict, Arthur Mende and John J. Connelly, of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.—J. E. Aexander, Albany.
C. W.. House, of Auburn.
B. Reinstein, W. D. Stewart, of Buffalo.
B. F. Stowe, of Gloversville, for Goversville and Johnstown.
Chas. Luedeck, of Rochester.
Chas. Zolot and Jos. H. Sweeney for Westchester County, Sixteenth Congressional Distrcit.
John H. Moore, of Richmon County.
Thomas Crimmins and J. Harirs, of Syracuse.
E. L. Lake, of Schenectady.
Emil Nuessle, of Utica.
A. L. Boland, of Troy.
Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, Alvan S. Brown, Arthur Keep, Hugo Vogt, Thos. A. Hickey, Max Forker, B. F. Keinard, John J. Kinneally, Patrick Murphy, Herman Simpson, Julian Pierce, Rudolph Katz, Christian Petersen, and Chas. G Teche, of New York.

OHIO.—I. Kronberger, of Cincinnati.
Paul Dinger, James Matthews, Cleveland.
Samuel Borton, Sections Canton, Butler and Salineville.

PENNSYLVANIA.—First-Fifth Congressional Districts, Leonard Fish, of Philadelphia.
Seventh Congressional District, D. C. Wismer, Quakertown.
Ninth Congressional District, Peter Herriger, Allentown.
Tenth Congresisonal District, John H. Gray, Scranton.
Twentieth Congressional District, Donald Munro, Altoona.
Twenty-first Congresisonal District, Wm. H. Thomas, Buena Vista.
Twenty-second Congressional District, Chas. Ruff of Pittsburg.
Twenty-third Congressional District, Wm. J. Eberle, Allegheny.
Twenty-fourth Congressional District, Thomas Lawry, Homestead.
Twenty-eighth Congresisonal District, K. L. Christoff, Brisbin.

RHODE ISLAND.—Thomas Curran, James Ried, Chas. Kroll and Herman Keiser.

TEXAS.—Frank Leitner, of San Antonia.

VIRGINIA.—H. D. McTier, Richmond.

WASHINGTON.—W. S. Dalton, of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.—Chas. Minkley, Milwaukee.

Imported Socialist Books

FOR SALE BY THE

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

HAZELL, A. P.: The Exploitation of Labor	$0.05
JOYNES, J. L.: The Socialist Catechism	.05
KROPOTKIN, PETER: An Appeal to the Young	.05
MARX, KARL: Wage Labor and Capital	.05
Manifesto on the Paris Commune	.10
PLECHANOFF, GEORGE: Anarchism and Socialism	.25
MORRIS AND HYNDMAN: A Summary of the Principles of Socialism	.15
QUELCH AND WRIGHT: Socialism and the Single Tax: A Debate	.05
QUELCH, H.: Economics of Labor	.05
WIDDUP, J. R.: The Meaning of Socialism	.10
What Political Economy Teaches	.10
AVELING, MRS. ELEANOR MARX: The Working Class Movement in England	.10
AVELING, EDWARD: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison	.10
BAX, ERNEST BELFORT: History of the Paris Commune	.25
LEATHAM, JAMES: Was Jesus a Socialist?	.05
STATHAM, F. REGINALD: The Truth About the Transvaal.	.05
HYNDMAN, H. M.: The Transvaal War and the Degradation of England	.05
Cabinet Portrait of Eleanor Marx.	.25
Cabinet Portrait of Wilhelm Liebknecht	.25
Official Report of the Proceedings of the International Congress held in London in 1896	.25

All of these books contain valuable contributions to the literature of Socialism.

Complete catalogue of Socialist Books sent free.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDEN

Lexington Avenue, Bet. 43d and 44th Sts., N. Y.

Grand Entertainment and Reception

TENDERED TO THE DELEGATES TO THE

Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

BY SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P., AND D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A.

On Sunday Afternoon, June 3, 1900

Grand Vaudeville Performance at 3.30, Ball to follow at 8 p. m.

TICKETS ADMITTING ONE, 25 CENTS.

NO HAT CHECKS.

Tickets can be had at the following places:

DAILY PEOPLE Office, 2-6 New Reade st. *Abendblatt* Office, 9 Rutgers street.
Il Proletario, 179 West Houston street, and subdivisions of Section New York.

"Imperialism."

(Continued from page 3.)

tension goes by leaps and bounds; nor can it be checked. The capitalists of England at one time enjoyed this privilege above those of all other nations, but their wings have been recently considerably clipped. Russia also enjoyed at one time great advantages in this respect, but the limits of her aggrandizement seem to have been reached; she is now bounded on all sides by nations who resist her progress, seeing that they have the same interess as herself in extending their boundaries. Worst off are the nations of continental Europe in this respect; they, as well as all others, require territorial exension, but they are so closely hemmed in by one another that none can grow except at the expense of some other. In order to make up for this disadvantage the states of continental Europe have set their caps toward the acquisition of colonies; but this policy affords only slight relief to the capitalist requirement for territorial extension. This situation is the most powerful cause of the militarism that prevails there, and which has turned Europe into a military camp. There are but two ways out of this intolerable state of things: either a gigantic war that shall destroy some of the existing European states, or the union of them all in a federation.

This evident endeavor of modern nations to keep pace in their territorial extension with the economic development is in itself a preparatory measure to furnish the oncoming Co-operative Commonwealth with the territory requisite for its establishment.

The modern state, *i. e.*, nation, is the only social organizaion in existence sufficiently broad to contain a Socialist Commonwealth.

The "colony," or community notion, is idiotic wherever it is honestly advanced; more frequently it is a scheme of knaves.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

also to request an early publication of the first issue of THE DAILY PEOPLE, so that the paraders on the night of June 30 may be supplied with it.

Comrade E. Siff donated 10,000 "stickers" advertising THE DAILY PEOPLE. With some alteration in the wording of these, they were accepted, with thanks.

A congratulatory telegram is to be sent to delegates to the National Convention in session.

The secretaries were instructed to write a report to the National Convention of the activity and work of the Daily People Conference in the past, and an outline of the work in the future.

In the financial report of last week, the amount turned over by 15th and 17th A. D.'s, New York, should read $10.50, instead of 19.50, as it showed. The 25th A. D., New York, should be credited with $12. (left in office of THE PEOPLE, without name of organization).

Following additional pledges, payments upon which have been made, as well as donations without pledges, were reported:

Max Heyman, New York, donation, $10; "Railroader," 25 cents; B. O'Toole, 25 cents; Chas. Akins, 50 cents, per J. C. Akins; From L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., pledges, S. Silver, $2.50; Mitchel, $2.50; S. Phirischbaum, $2.50; Hiller, $2.50; D. Ashkenagi, $1; H. Ashkenagi, 50 cents; G. Antone, 50 cents; J. Diamond, 50 cents; 13th and 14th A. D.'s, Kings, C. Anderson, paid $1; Brookman, paid $1; Laver, paid $1.10; 5th A. D., Kings, S. Levin, pledged $25.

Comrades whose district organizations have completed the collection of the pledges made should not consider their task finished with the establishment of THE DAILY PEOPLE. THE DAILY PEOPLE must have succor until it becomes self-sustaining. Comrades should go on with their work of collecting pledges and securing new pledgers with unremitted vigor.

Next meeting of the Daily People Conference will take place on Monday, June 4, at 8 p. m., at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, and, as much important business is to be transacted, no delegate should fail to attend. Daily People Parade Conference will meet at same place at 7 p. m. sharp.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same.

Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS:

List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the Kangaroos.)
Report of the National Executive Committee:
1. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
2. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
3. Growth of Socialism in America.
4. Pure and Simple Unions.
5. The Downfall of the K. of L.
6. The S. T. & L. A.
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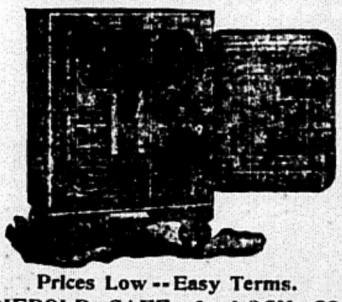

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General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue.

City Executive Committee meetings 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Club room, 235 East Broadway.
4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m. Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—Every Wednesday, 8 p m., 26 Delancey street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 312 West 123d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 106 Fifth avenue.
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 8 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Kiley street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1288 Third avenue.
10th—2d and 4th Thursday, 37 St. Edwards street
12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schellein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and other societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from I. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 416

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subscr'pt'ns for this paper taken. 412

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th tion orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 468

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 10, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 430

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st. 460